THE DAILY NEWS.
BY P. M. HALE.
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By Telegraph.

NOON REPORTS.

Crop Reports.

WASHINGTON, August 16.—The following statement, showing the condition of the cotton, corn, spring wheat and tobacco crops, was issued by the Department of Agriculture to-day:

Cotton—Returns to the Department since August 1st show an increase in the condition of cotton since those returned in July. The average condition for the whole country is 102. The following are the reports by States: 40 counties in North Carolina average 106; 20 counties in South Carolina average 98; 84 counties in Georgia average 98; 12 counties in Florida average 96; 28 counties in Alabama average 99; 37 counties in Mississippi average 99; 15 counties in Louisiana average 99; 70 counties in Texas average 110; 37 counties in Arkansas average 106; 25 counties in Tennessee average 107. Timely rains are reported in all sections, rather too much in the States bordering on the Mississippi river and Texas. The stand is good and some ten days earlier than last year. Worms, rot and rust are mentioned in every State, but no material damage has yet been done.

Corn—The general average of the corn crop shows some decline since a month, and is for August 1st 98 against 100 for July 1st. As compared with the condition reported on August 1st, 1879, there is an increase of five per cent. Of 1,243 counties reporting crop on August 1st, 355 report a full average, 488 report above, and 400 report below.

New England, Middle and Atlantic States, as far South as North Carolina, each show a very high average. South Carolina, Georgia and Alabama show the effect of the drought. The whole Mississippi Valley shows an increase over last year, except Illinois and Indiana, where there was too much rain early in the season, followed by a severe drought in June and July.

The spring wheat returns of August 1st, show the condition of spring wheat as 88 against 81 last year. The weather during July was favorable—more so than during last two years. In Minnesota the report is very high, but in Iowa and Wisconsin it is not much better than last year. The damage is attributed to rust and chinch bugs. In Nebraska and Kansas the early months were very dry, and the rains which came were too late to restore the loss. California and Oregon report the highest condition since several years.

Tobacco—The general average of the whole country is 86, and was, in 1879, at the same time, 77, and in 1878, 84. There has been no change reported for a month, except a decline in Maryland and Kentucky, owing to drought, and an increase in Virginia owing to favorable weather, of 7 per cent.

Jail Delivery.

GALVESTON, August 16.—A special to the *News*, from Gonzales, Texas, says: The prisoners in jail here yesterday overpowered the jailor and ten made their escape, but nine were recaptured.

A special from East Roville says: The Hando Mills were washed away Friday night by a freshet in the Medina River, which is exceedingly high and is still rising. The water has reached the second story of Couran's mill. At Indianola, on Thursday evening, the water in the Gulf rose to the depth of three feet throughout the town. The wind was blowing at the rate of 48 miles per hour. A number of people have left the city by railroad for Lavacca. On the morning of the 13th the water rose very rapidly and the wind reached the rate of 75 miles per hour. The track and ties of the Morgan Railroad were literally lifted from the bed of the road and carried half a mile away by the wind.

Foreign.

LONDON, August 16.—A Berlin dispatch says: An unwonted sensation has been caused here by a telegram from Paris summarizing the letter by M. Gambetta to the Councillor General, published in the *Verite*. It is generally disbelieved and it is hoped to-morrow will bring a declaration on the part of M. Gambetta that the editor of the *Verite* has been cruelly deluded. The letter, nevertheless, is thought by some to express M. Gambetta's thoughts, and has produced a painful impression.

Racing.

SARATOGA, August 16.—The weather is cool and pleasant, and the track in good condition, and the attendance large.

First extra race five furlongs, Ada won; Boot Jack second; Zingara third. Time 1:03¾.

Second race, free handicap, one mile and five furlongs, Juanita won; Charlie Backus second; Ada Glenn third. Time 2:56¼.

Third race, selling race, one mile and a furlong, Dan K. won; Warfield second; Mark L. third. Time 1:58.

Fourth race, free handicap, hurdle two miles, over eight hurdles, Derby won; Frank Short second; Rose third. Time 4:00¾.

Marshal Bazaine Dead.

PARIS, August 16.—*Le Voltaire* announces the death of Marshal Bazaine, and says his body escorted by three Spanish soldiers passed through Limoges on the 12th inst.

MIDNIGHT REPORTS.

Frost.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., August 16.—There was a frost in the interior of river counties this morning. Mountain travelers report the mercury at fifty degrees and fires not uncomfortable.

THE RALEIGH NEWS.

VOL. XVII. RALEIGH, N. C., TUESDAY, AUGUST 17, 1880. NO. 135.

Sunk at Sea.

ROCKLAND, ME., August 16.—The schooner D. H. Ingraham, of this port, hence for Richmond, Va., at 2 o'clock Saturday morning, about two miles off White Island, ran down what appeared to be a fishing craft of twenty tons, and sunk her, as is supposed, with all on board. The night was overcast and dark, but clear enough to see lights in the vicinity, and the wind was fresh from the southwest, and the small craft had no light, and was not seen till the collision. The Ingraham lay by and searched till sunrise. She found nothing but some tubs from the wreck. The Ingraham returned to this port to report the disaster, and repair her slight damage. The supposed sunken vessel was from Booth Bay, with a crew of three men, which had been noticed the previous day.

Fire.

DERBY LINE, VT., August 16.—The freight sheds with their contents and sixteen loaded cars of the Grand Trunk Railroad at Richmond, Quebec, have been destroyed by fire. The loss is $75,000; insured. An ice house and contents, the property of C. H. Fleicher, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, have also been destroyed by fire. The loss is heavy. The driver of an engine and one of the horses were badly burned.

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Boys prepared for any of the Colleges of North Carolina, or other States, or for the active duties of life.
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THE FALL TERM OF 1880 opens Tuesday, August 25th. Board and tuition in English $85 per session of twenty weeks.
Catalogue and circular with full particulars on application.
Address MRS. E. N. GRANT,
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e23-d&w-3m.

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JULY 12, 1880.
Session begins on the first of October and continues nine months. Apply for Catalogues to the Secretary of the Faculty, Post-office University of Virginia, Albemarle Co., Va. JAMES F. HARRISON, M. D., Chairman of the Faculty.
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aug10-w3m-d1aw3m.

North Carolina Railroad Co.,
Secretary and Treasurer's Office,
COMPANY SHOPS, N. C., Aug. 5, 1880.
The second payment of 3 per cent. of Dividend No. 18, will be due September 1st, and payable to Stockholders of record on 10th of August, 1880.
The Stock Books of the Company will be closed from 10th of August to 1st September, 1880.
P. B. RUFFIN,
aug6-tse1. Secretary.

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I commend these fine goods to the attention of the public.
This Brandy compares very favorably in flavor with the best imported French Brandies, and being made of the
PURE JUICE OF THE GRAPE,
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And many other goods, which will be sold cheap for cash. Now is your time to secure bargains.
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A house and lot for sale on reasonable terms. J. P. GULLEY.
aug1—tf

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ST. GAL, SWITZERLAND,
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NO FIT, NO SALE.
A good Shirt, ready-made (unlaundried), $1.00. We make a good shirt to measure, unlaundried, for $1.25. We make a fine shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.50. We make the best shirt to measure (unlaundried) for $1.75. Extra per dozen for 1 undried $1.50. Order-printed blanks for self-measurement. Will make you one on approval. Our One-Dollar Shirt is the best shirt ever made for the price. Sent by mail to any address for $1.10, with privilege of returning and money refunded if it does not suit. A large stock of Gent's Furnishing always on hand.
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1 pair 4-foot Æsopus Mill Stones, Spindle, Ink and Mill Suit, &c., ready for use.
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2 sets Schofield Power Press Irons.
1 six and 1 eight-horse Power Tanner Engines.
We will sell any of the above on good terms, and invite correspondence from any one wanting such articles.
WILLIAMSON & UPCHURCH.
RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 12, 1880. 1w.

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THE BEST VARIETIES OF
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JUST RECEIVED.
Fertilizers for Farmers.
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Send for pamphlet containing formula and testimonials. july1 80-12m

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AND
CONFECTIONERY AND TOY EMPORIUM,
JOHN A. BRAGASSA, Proprietor,
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Are Selling the Best
BREAD AND CANDIES
In the State.
13 (10 CENT.) TICKETS FOR BREAD FOR $1.
Delivered at your door every morning.
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Wood, oak, sawed to order, - - - $3.50
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Reduction on car load lots. June 8—1y.

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Burial Cases and Caskets
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Orders by mail or telegraph promptly attended to and satisfaction guaranteed. je16-1y.

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aug7-1m. J. C. R. LITTLE.

THE DAILY NEWS.

BY P. M. HALE, PRINTER TO THE STATE.

L. L. POLK, CORRESPONDING EDITOR.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 17, 1880.

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GOV. JARVIS AT FAYETTEVILLE.

His Magnificent Reception!

Twenty-Five Hundred People Present!!

[Reported for THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

FAYETTEVILLE, August 14, 1880.

I am glad that I am not enthusiastic, for if I were, a calm, dispassionate report, such as follows, of the discussion here to-day between the rival candidates for Gubernatorial honors might be thought exaggerated. But in very truth, it would be impossible to exaggerate the tremendous victory gained by Governor Jarvis, and I have never seen any form of words that would begin to give an idea of the utter rout, horse, foot and dragoons, of Judge Buxton, here on his native heath. Jarvis not eloquent! He is the very Rupert of debate! He is even more than that, for while his attack is as irresistible as that of the fiery Prince, he meets and repulses attacks on himself and his party with the steady coolness of Cromwell's Ironsides. He never loses his own head, although he makes his auditors lose theirs; and to-day in his loftiest flights, so lofty that sometimes I feared he might be getting too high, he carried his audience and his whole audience with him.

The day was one continued ovation to the Governor; at Jonesboro a large crowd had assembled to greet him and he only avoided making a speech then and there by promising to give them a special day later in the campaign; and at every station on the road numbers of people crowded in the train to see and shake hands with the present and future Governor of the State. At Mile Branch crossing, about a mile and a half from town, the train was stopped and the Governor was taken off. There were two hundred men on horse back and a dozen carriages waiting to escort him into the town. I sat opposite the Governor and you know he don't talk much, but as the carriage he was in passed through the ranks of people who had ridden so far under an August sun to do him honor, I saw a light come in his eye which augured ill for the Judge in the coming debate. The procession moved on with the band in the lead.

THE STREETS.

When it entered town the streets were full of people, and from the time the procession reached Haymount until the Governor's carriage drew up in front of the hotel it passed through one continuous roar of cheers, and from the time the Governor reached his room until he left it for the hustings he was shaking hands with a constant stream of callers of the best people of this good old town.

THE HUSTINGS.

But the crowning triumphs came later in the day. Fully 2,500 people had gathered around the platform, when at 12:30 p. m. R. S. Huske, Esq., rose and said:

"Fellow-citizens, to-day Governor Jarvis will speak to you by appointment, and by invitation of Governor Jarvis, Judge Buxton meets him in joint discussion; and by arrangement between the two gentlemen named, Judge Buxton will first address you. I introduce Hon. Ralph P. Buxton."

JUDGE BUXTON.

Judge Buxton said that he appeared as the representative of the Republican party, having been selected by that party, comprising over 100,000 voters, to lay its principles before the people and to explain the grounds on which it expected to receive the suffrages of the people. That he needed no introduction to the people of Fayetteville. He had lived amongst them nearly fifty years; his youth was spent here, his manhood had been employed here, he was now on the declivity of life, and what he was and what his conduct had been was known to them all. That he was among friends, and although there were differences of opinions he could take by the hand any man in the county and wish him well. That he had been in office fifteen years. Had presided under a solemn sense of his responsibility and judged as one who must hereafter give an account to the Great Judge, and while some pitiful criticisms which had already had their turn and missed their mark, had now been revived, he had on them already been tried and acquitted. He now appears as a candidate for a new office, and offers his whole past life as a pledge that if elected he will be the Governor of the whole people and not of a political party.

BEFORE AND DURING THE WAR.

A few years ago there were two parties, divided on policy and party principle, but united in upholding the country and maintaining the Union and the Constitution. He recalled the names of Clay and Webster—Clay, the champion of American rights and interests, and Webster of the Constitution; of Jackson, the greatest of all the great Democrats; of Cass and Douglas. These were all National men; they were of both parties, but they held the Union above all party; their views were as broad as the whole land; they repressed on the one side the unfounded pretensions of the States, and on the other the usurpations of the nation. They repudiated nullification and secession and the dangerous doctrines of Calhoun, and the country was safe in them. Then the secession wing of the party sprung up and overturned its own party and the old Whig party and the country. The spirit of disunion was invoked and came. Civil war came and continued four years; a million of lives were lost and the whole wealth of a nation was sacrificed. Every one lost some one near and dear to them, and every one's fortunes almost was involved in the general wreck. Private fortunes were destroyed, public institutions were made wrecks, the country was laid in ruins, and all these things were the legitimate fruits of the false political doctrines and principles inculcated by this party. Hence the necessity for caution. He did not say these things as a reproach and it gave him no pleasure to dwell on them, and he would draw the veil; but we must review the past to prevent a recurrence of past mistakes. After all was lost it became necessary to decide what policy to adopt. He had from early training been imbued with a spirit of nationality, he had been taught to love the whole country and the old flag, and so he joined the Republican party. Why? Because the Republican party had saved the nation, had restored the national flag, had preserved the Union, had reinstated and renewed the Constitution, and had extirpated slavery. The colored people owe their freedom to the Republican party. That party had added to the country four million citizens, ignorant but teachable, and with loyal hearts. This was a natural result of the war, and the Constitution of 1865 did it.

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

That even while the war was raging the Republican party was engaged in works of internal improvement, that it had connected two oceans by bars of steel and had established a uniform currency, the very life blood of a nation. That they had made this currency equal to gold and had put the bonds of the Government above par. That Garfield had brought this prosperity, and to make a change in the administration of the Government when it was so well off was taking a terrible risk. That his opponent would seek to stir the people up by appeals to sectional prejudice and to the color line. He deprecated such appeals and said that Washington did not like parties founded on geographical divisions. That the solid South was mischievous and despotic, and could only be maintained by fraud, intimidation and violence, and by making slaves of the people. The laws of the United States were supreme, because the people made them so. That the Republican party in the Constitution of 1868, proved itself a blessing to the State. In that Constitution were found for the first time homestead and personal property exemptions, the mechanic's lien law, and a provision giving married women exclusive right to their own property. That it was a blessing to the tax-payers in that it taxed all property in proportion to the value and without partiality, and to the whole people in that it abolished imprisonment for debt, and gave a man a right to vote just because he was a man. That the right of the people to elect county officers was taken from them by fraud. That the Convention of 1875 was a fraud, the people having voted down a Convention in 1872. That Robeson county was disfranchised; that a telegram, "Hold Robeson and save the State," was sent to the Commissioners of Robeson county, and the Commissioners threw out four townships and gave certificates of election to men not entitled to them. That it was highly important that the people should elect the Magistrates because the Magistrates were the legislatures of counties, and that if he was elected he would recommend the Legislature to restore the old order of things.

NOT A READJUSTER.

That the compromise of the old debt was a good thing, and ought to be carried out, but that the special tax bonds ought not to be paid. Judge Buxton failed to say how he stood on the amendment prohibiting the payment of these bonds, and charged Governor Jarvis with being responsible for their issue; but the discussion on this point has already been reported, as have the discussions on the Road Law and Landlord and Tenant Act, to which he next directed his attention.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R. R.

The Judge then opened a new deal on internal improvements. He said that the State was not in a condition to go into them, but that to the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Road aid ought to be extended. That the debt of the State ought not to be increased, but the work must be fostered; that the road ran through a good portion of the State, and one which had never received State aid; that the people along its line were doing their best, but they needed assistance. That this would be a State road, and so far as possible, should be encouraged and aided.

THE W. N. C. R. R.

He next devoted his attention to the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad and said that its sale was a political scheme, a party necessity, and was not intended for the benefit of the State. That there was a mystery and secrecy about the sale which argued something wrong, that there was no sufficient guarantee for the carrying out of the contract, that the assembling of the Legislature under such circumstances was a bad precedent, and had he been Governor he would not have done it. That the road was now owned by the Richmond & Danville Company and would not be run in the interest of the State. That he wants the road built and if Best will stand up to the contract he will if elected throw no obstacles in the way. In the same connection, although the Judge did not so put it, was the complaint that Jarvis ought not to be one of the commissioners to inspect the work on the road and ought not to be paid for it, that the commissioners ought not to appoint their successors and that the grantees should have nothing to do with the appointment of commissioners.

THE JUDGE AS AN ECONOMIST.

Judge Buxton charged that Democratic economy was a fraud. He said that when Brogden went out of office he left $175,000 in the Treasury, that the Democrats had spent all this sum and all the taxes and still there was a deficit in the Treasury; that of the $50,000 advanced to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad only $30,000 had been paid, and that on a road in the East private parties were advancing money to support the convicts at work. In answer to a question he said E. R. Page was his authority for this last statement. He also said the Democrats had refused to appoint a committee of investigation referring to the Norment-Turner resolutions, and said the State ought not to pay other lawyers for work, that the Attorney-General ought to do it all.

This is a full, fair, and accurate report of the points and all the points made by Judge Buxton in his speech of an hour and a-half, and while the report does the speech more than justice, I can't help it, for no man would be tolerated in THE NEWS office who could or would write as mean a speech as the Judge delivered here to-day.

At the conclusion of Judge Buxton's speech Mr. Huske rose and said: "Fellow-citizens, the standard bearer of the great Democratic party will now address you; hear him for his cause and be silent that you may hear. It gives me pleasure to introduce to you

GOVERNOR THOMAS J. JARVIS.

Governor Jarvis began his speech in the old-fashioned way. "Friends and Fellow-citizens," he said, and for two minutes that was all he did say for the words no sooner left his lips than the crowd broke into cheers lasting fully that time. When the Governor could be heard again he resumed, opening his speech by saying that words would fail to convey an idea of the deep gratification he felt at the reception he had met with, and that he must be either more or less than human who would not feel gratified in his innermost heart by such honors, and that the recollections would to him be among the most pleasant of his life while life lasted. He was the standard-bearer of the Democratic party, while Judge Buxton was the representative of the Republicans. When the Judge became Radical he did not know. In 1868 he was nominated for judge by both parties, and it was thought he would be a judge and not a partisan politician. In 1875 he met the Judge in the Convention as a Republican, but when he became so I don't know and never expect to know, because the Judge won't tell. He has never answered any of the questions asked him during the campaign. That the Judge was the representative of the Republican party and when he claimed its virtues, if it has any, he must be held responsible for its vices. Judge Buxton said that he represented the principles of the Republican party, but he did not say what those principles were, and that he wanted the Judge to say now, what were the principles he represented. Thereupon Judge Buxton said that the principles were broad humanity, devotion to the Constitution and a wide nationality.

THE JUDGE'S CATECHISM.

The Governor, resuming, said that the Judge was improving; it was the first time he had ever attempted to answer one of his questions at all, but he now felt encouraged to try him again, and he asked the Judge if he was elected would he appoint any colored man a director on any railroad. The Judge replied that wherever colored men had peculiar interests they ought to be represented, that the colored people had no interest in the railroads and he would not say he would appoint one of them a director. The Governor's next question was, "If a vacancy happened in the office of Solicitor during your term will you appoint any one of the number of colored lawyers in the State to fill it?" Judge Buxton replied that he had no present purpose of appointing any colored man, either Judge or Solicitor, but that if they were elected by the people he would qualify them, and asked if the Governor was opposed to any negro holding any office, to which the Governor replied that he thought white men were better qualified and prepared to fill offices than colored, that it was better for both that the offices should be filled with white men, and that what vacancies he had to fill would be filled with white men. That he had opposed the appointing of negro magistrates and was still opposed to it. And then he asked Judge Buxton if he would appoint colored men as directors of the asylums. The Judge replied that he would put colored men on the Boards of the

COLORED ASYLUMS, BUT NOT THE WHITE.

And so, says Governor Jarvis, if you are elected you will owe your election to the 80,000 colored voters of the State, and the only return you will make them will be to make possibly one colored man a director or trustee of the colored asylums.

The Governor having finished putting the Judge through his primary examination, then proceeded with his speech proper. He said laudations of the old parties came with ill grace from a man who, like Judge Buxton, had deserted the old Whig party and joined that party which has trampled under its feet every principle devised for the

EXTENSION AND PERPETUATION OF HUMAN LIBERTY

written in the Constitution; he defied the Judge to point out any principle that his party has not violated.

The Judge made no reply, and the Governor resumed. Judge Buxton says that a distinctive principle of his party is a love of the Constitution, when the father of the Radical party denounced that instrument as a covenant with hell and a league with the devil. He thinks the Government and the Radical party are the same, and that when his party is denounced the Government is assailed. I denounce the Radical party because I love the Government and because that party has trampled under its feet the dearest principles of the Constitution and the dearest privileges of the Union. When I defy Judge Buxton to point out a provision of the Constitution by which human liberty is secured which his party has not violated, he sits dumb as an oyster, because he knows that what I charge is true, because he knows that the great safeguards of civil liberty have been thrust aside, because he knows that the right of the citizen not to be held to answer for crime save on presentment or indictment by a grand jury has been disregarded, and because he knows that the great writ of *habeas corpus* has been suspended, and that all these things have been done by the party he claims as the party of liberty and the Constitution. Judge Buxton says that the solid South is a menace to the Union. Does he mean that if the South remains solid the Radical party will wage war on it? These people thought it all right when the South was solidly Radical; it was all right when they gave negroes the suffrage and disfranchised 30,000 of the best white citizens of the State and when the State was plundered of everything and these Radicals stole enough to buy the States of North Carolina and Virginia, and now when the people have driven these robbers from office, the cry is that the Union is menaced, that it is a menace to the Union for the people of the State to choose as their officers the people they know and can trust. Judge Buxton has grown suddenly very apprehensive of the safety of the Union; there was a time when the Union was really in danger, but I have yet to hear of anything he did to save it. Here a voice in the crowd shouted, "he tried to raise a company to break it up,' and as quick as thought the active brain of the great Democratic leader filled new vials of wrath to be poured on the devoted head of his adversary. Turning to him he lifted both hands and said—[His speech just here was unreportable. The words might be gotten, but even they would read tamely in comparison to the way they sounded; but as they were delivered it was simply magnificent.] Resuming, Gov. Jarvis said that it was exceeding bad taste for a man who, like the Judge, had been honored by the people of the State, to come before those in whose midst he had been born and reared and make a speech in which every word was a reproach to the people of his native State. In all that speech of an hour and a half, said he, there were only words of censure for his own people, and not one word did he say of reproach for the men who applied the incendiary torch to the homes of his early friends, and whose vandal track was marked by devastated homes and fire-scarred ruins. The Ca. Sa. law which Judge Buxton prates of was abolished in 1844, and imprisonment for debt before the Radical party was thought of in the State.

THE CAPE FEAR & YADKIN VALLEY R. R.

Judge Buxton tells you that he favors State aid to the Cape Fear & Yadkin Valley Railroad. Will the Judge say what kind of aid he means? Judge Buxton replied that he was not in favor of an increase of the public debt but desired such aid as the State could afford, extended to the Road, but that he was not in favor of raising money by taxation for that purpose. Governor Jarvis resumed. Now my fellow-citizens you well know that for the past four years every shovelfull of dirt thrown on a railroad bed, every bar of iron laid on a railroad track, and every mile of road built in this State has been done by the use of convict labor. But for the Democratic policy of using the convicts on these works, the Western North Carolina Road would even now end at Henry Station, at the foot of the mountains, and your Road, the Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley, would still have its terminus at Egypt. As it is, the mountains have been pierced and the people of the West put in communication with the outside world, and the grading of your Road has been completed nearly to Greensboro—it will be there by the time of the election, and five or six miles of the grading has already been completed beyond. This work has all been done by convict labor, and but for the action of the Democratic party in putting these thousand idle hands to work, your children and your children's children would have seen their hair turn gray before their hopes for the completion of this outlet would have met fruition. Now Judge Buxton says he is a friend of your road. How much of a friend to the road do you think a man who voted against the employing convict labor when it was evident to any man who could think that only by it could the roads ever be completed? Do you think a man who voted to keep a thousand thieves in idleness when only by their labor these works could be completed, is much of a friend to the road? Do you think such a man would foster and encourage the work? Did any body so vote? Let us see. Up to 1875 these convicts were by law required to be kept in the penitentiary. In the convention of that year it was proposed to so amend the Constitution as to put them to work. Ninety-eight votes were cast in favor of the proposition, and nine against, and in the nine was Judge Buxton. Nine votes were cast against the building of your road, and one of them was the man who now claims to be its staunchest friend. But for the sale of the Western North Carolina Railroad, of which the Judge complains so much, instead of getting $30,000 out of the $50,000 appropriated to your road, you would never have received a cent. That sale relieved the pressure on the treasury and enabled you to get so much as you did. Had the road not been sold there would have been the same howl the other way. I called the Legislature to consider the proposition of sale and would do it again under the same circumstances. State aid builds railroads very slowly, and if a proposition was made to me to-morrow by a responsible party to take your road and finish it speedily, I would, if proper guarantees were given of the ability and willingness of the parties to perform their obligations, call the Legislature again and advise the acceptance of the proposition.

ECONOMY.

Judge Buxton is treading on dangerous ground for his party when he begins to speak of economy. If he wants to talk on that subject he should arm himself with facts and figures to show that the Democrats spend more than the Radicals. He says that Brogden left $175,000 in the treasury. Ought he not to have left it? Did you expect him to steal it simply because he was a Radical? Ah! gentlemen, when Brogden went out of office, that honest old Quaker, John Worth, took charge of the treasury and Brogden had to leave the money. Gov. Jarvis then went into a comparative statement of Democratic and Republican expenditures, showing that while under Democratic rule the taxes had been lessened, many miles of railroad had been built, and an insane asylum for the colored race and an asylum for the colored deaf and dumb and blind had been established and built. He also arraigned the Republicans for their waste of school money, but on these points the speech has been frequently and accurately reported in THE NEWS. As to the charge that he had voted for the

SPECIAL TAX BONDS,

Governor Jarvis disposed of it quickly and decisively by saying that he had already said any man who accused him of favoring the issue of those bonds lied.

The Governor then touched briefly on

NATIONAL POLITICS,

contrasting the principles of the two parties and the records of their candidates. In referring to Garfield's bill for mixed schools he said that its natural result would have been to shut up every school-house in North Carolina and utterly to degrade the people. That Hancock was a man of broad views and the upholder of civil liberty and Constitutional government, and urged the people to vote for Hancock whatever they did with him.

This closed a speech which in fervid eloquence and in its effects on its hearers I have never heard surpassed, I doubt if I have ever heard it equalled. The crowd went with the orator throughout, and the applause whenever it came and it came often was absolutely deafening.

BUXTON'S REPLY.

Judge Buxton then came in for a reply, but it did not rise to the dignity of a failure. He was hacked, badly hacked, and every word of his speech and every line of his face showed it. Only two points in it are worth noticing. He said that he had nothing against Hancock, that he regarded him as a man of irreproachable record, but that he was a mere soldier. He also said, in regard to the burning of Fayetteville, that the people brought it on themselves, and if they invoked war they must accept its results.

GOVERNOR JARVIS

then wound up the game with a fifteen minutes reply. He removed what little of the Judge's canticle the first speech had left and then poured salt water over him, but it is unnecessary to give a detailed report of the speech, because the report already given gives as good an idea of his speech as any mere report can do.

And now before closing permit me to add a word of the general items of the day. Fayetteville is a hard place to get to, but a still harder one to get away from. It holds the politest, most thoughtful and most accommodating lot of people I ever saw, and they make the old town just perfectly charming, and to all and each of them I return thanks for the courtesy and kindness shown me.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The County Convention met here to-day to elect delegates to the Judicial Convention, which meets at Lumberton on the 24th. I understand that the delegates elected are solidly for Major J. C. McRae.

On Sunday a party of us took dinner at Tokay, Col. Green's vineyard, but that vineyard merits an article of itself, which I will write as soon as I can do the subject justice.

W. P. B.

DEATH OF GENERAL GRIMES.

On Sunday morning the whole community was startled and shocked by the receipt of a telegram from Newbern announcing that General BRYAN GRIMES was killed by some unknown assassin at Bear Creek, Saturday night. No details were given; nothing was stated but the shocking fact.

General GRIMES was about fifty years old. He was the son of the late BRYAN GRIMES, Esq., a wealthy planter of Beaufort, and was, we believe, born in Beaufort county. He was graduated at Chapel Hill, in 1848, and soon thereafter married Miss ELIZABETH DAVIS, of Warren county. He made his home on his estates, in Pitt county, and there, surrounded by all the elegancies of a Southern home, he led the life of a country gentleman, managing his broad acres, and indulging in those field sports that a healthful mind and robust body find to their taste.

In 1861, when the times became alternately fair and foul, and foul and fair, he entered public life as a delegate to the Secession Convention. The imminence of danger, and the necessity for decision of action, made him fling away the easy-fitting careless habits of his class and times and evoked the thoughtful, bold and stern characteristics that made him eminent among his fellows. Hostilities had been declared but recently when he was tendered, by the Governor, the appointment of Major in the 4th N. C. State Troops, of which GEO. B. ANDERSON was the gallant and brilliant Colonel. He entered with military instinct into his plans for disciplining men called from the various occupations of life to become soldiers, and the work was so effectively done that the 4th Regiment soon made its name famous for valor and all the other qualities that make good soldiers.

By hard fighting and faithful duty Major GRIMES became Colonel GRIMES, and at Spottsylvania Court House when the splendid DANIEL fell he wreathed his triple stars and became a General of brigade. His fame as one of the "hardest fighters" of the Army of Northern Virginia was won by the intrepid gallantry of his men and a glorious personal courage. It was the pride of the army. On the 19th of September, 1864, after the lamented RODES had fallen and BRECKINRIDGE's division had been overrun, General GRIMES assumed the command of RODES's division and covered the retreat from that disastrous field. Upon the death of General RAMSEUR, one of North Carolina's heroes, who had succeeded to the command of RODES's division, Gen. JUBAL A. EARLY made a special request of the War Department that Gen. GRIMES should be promoted over the heads of his seniors to fill the vacancy that had a bloody fatality attending it.

Time would fail us to chronicle all his deeds of daring. They belong to the memory of his devoted followers, and will be told in tradition and written in history. In the last winter of the last year of the war his Division lay in the trenches around Petersburg and bought praise from old soldiers by stubborn pluck and endurance. When the beleaguered city was abandoned the dangerous post of protecting the retreating and now disintegrating army of Gen. LEE was assigned to Gen. GRIMES. He did this duty as he had done all others, well and completely. At Appomattox Court House his Division made the last charge that was hurled upon the Federal lines and fired the last shot that was poured into their ranks. It was the last salute of the Army of Northern Virginia over the grave of the Lost Cause.

When the war closed General GRIMES ceased to be a soldier and resumed the *role* of the private citizen and quiet country gentleman that he had laid aside when his State needed his hand, his head and his heart. He resided a year in Raleigh and then returned to his plantation in Pitt. His first wife had died before war was declared, leaving him an infant daughter who survives him, and in 1864 he married CHARLOTTE, daughter of the late Hon. JOHN H. BRYAN, of this city.

General GRIMES was handsome of stature, frank in feature, bold in presence. He was brave enough to have stood face to face with the crouching tiger. He was born insensible to fear. He was slow to forget a wrong, but like all brave men, he easily forgave open injury. More impetuous in another's than in his own cause, he often incurred enmities that prudence would have avoided. His courage could stand him in but poor stead against the secret shot of the assassin. The daring soldier who was never pierced by a foeman's shot or steel, who rode unscathed over a hundred fiery fields, was reserved as a victim of cowardly murder. On the highway, as the morning was gathering around him, without a friendly face to look upon, with no eye to see how bravely he died, he was shot to death—taken out of the life of his friends, his family, his wife, and his little children. The community is stunned, a deep and solemn sympathy prevails throughout the State, and will come from all over the South to console those whom his death has made desolate.

ROBERT B. GLENN, OF STOKES

The Democracy of Stokes will return to the House of Representatives ROBERT B. GLENN, at the election this fall. Mr GLENN is a son of Captain CHALMERS GLENN, who was killed at South Mountain, a grandson of JAMES R. DODGE, and a nephew of Dr. E. T. BRODNAX—all good and true men, well known and respected through North Carolina. He is a young man but that is no disqualification when combined with talents and integrity to honors in North Carolina. He was born on August 11th, 1854, and on the death of his father was adopted by his uncle Dr. E. T. BRODNAX. Receiving a good academical education at the Leaksville Academy he entered Davidson College and remained there three years, carrying off one of the highest honors of the Philanthropic Society—for excellence as a speaker. He then matriculated at the University of Virginia, where he remained a year. Returning to North Carolina he became a law student of Judge PEARSON and spent two years in close communion with his books at Richmond Hill. He obtained his license to practice law at June Term, 1877, of the Supreme Court. He married in January, 1878, NINA DEADERICK, daughter of Hon. J. F. DEADERICK, and niece of Chief Justice DEADERICK, of Tennessee. Mr. GLENN practiced law for a few months in Rockingham county, but early in January, 1878, he moved to Danbury, Stokes county, to make that his future home.

A fluent and effective speaker, with amiable and attractive manners, he has succeeded well as an advocate and lawyer. Though never in public life he has worked well and faithfully for the public as Chairman of his County Executive Committee and as a member of the Fifth Congressional Executive Committee. He combines in himself the interests of all classes. A land owner and farmer, he will see that the greatest interest of the greatest number is protected and fostered—a good lawyer, he will help to frame just and equal laws and will beat down all attempts at class legislation. He will meet in the House his brother, JAMES D. GLENN, the Representative from Rockingham; and the people will watch with interest the generous rivalry between these brothers. Who is worthier of the palm, let him wear it.

DIGESTS OF THE OPINIONS filed by the Supreme Court yesterday will be found, as usual, on the fourth page of this morning's NEWS; among them the case of State vs. THOMPSON is of special importance, as it sets at rest the question of the revisory jurisdiction of the Superior over the Inferior Courts.

Public Speaking in Wayne.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WAYNE Co., August 16, 1880.

EDITOR NEWS:—A large number of the good citizens of Grantham township assembled on Saturday last to meet, by appointment, our candidates for Attorney-General and Treasurer—Col. Kenan and Dr. Worth. Col. Kenan led off, and discussed with ease and freedom all the prominent State issues between the two parties, and his speech throughout was replete with sound argument and good sense, and our people were exceedingly well pleased with it.

Dr. Worth followed. He at once, in his plain matter-of-fact way, brought forward his figures, and here he was perfectly at home. He showed, year by year, the expenses of our State government, and contrasted the wasteful extravagance of the Republicans with the economical administration of the Democracy. He was bold and fearless in his exposure of the villainy that had stolen the hard-earned dollars of our people.

W. S. O'B. Robinson, Republican Elector, then mounted the stand and, with his two-inch auger, worked vigorously on the patience of the crowd for over an hour.

Our rising young countyman, Mr. C. B. Aycock, took the stand and with gloves off he mercilessly peeled Robinson. The crowd had been held for at least three and a half hours, but they sat quietly and listened intently until he closed. He made a capital speech, and will yet be heard from.

Dr. Worth again rose to notice some of the groundless charges of Robinson. He had charged with an air of horror that Vance, while Governor, had armed *negro* military companies. "Grant that he did," said Dr. Worth, "I ask you (pointing to Robinson) whether or not he did right?" Robinson was dumb as a horse-block. He charges that we have spent $2,000 in trying to catch Littlefield. Yes, and we have spent much more in trying to catch the other ragtail thieves belonging to his party who had stolen thirteen millions of dollars of our money." The Dr. made the young man squirm under his sledge hammer blows.

Then came C. H. Brogden, candidate for Congress, and the best things he said were his complimentary allusions to the Worth family. He said that he had the honor of a long and pleasant acquaintance with Governor Worth, who was an upright, honorable gentleman and pure patriot. That he had the pleasure of appointing Dr. Worth State Treasurer in 1876, and he had never regretted it, for the Doctor was as honest, of as high integrity as any man, and it gave him great pleasure to say it.

The Democracy of this section are fully roused to their duty, and will perform it well. You may judge of their character when the Sheriff of the county says that last year he did not report an insolvent in the township, and that not two cases a year go on the State docket. Of course such a people will come "up all right."

Schools and Taxes.

[Correspondence of THE RALEIGH NEWS.]

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 16, 1880.

—I have read with much pleasure and profit your many valuable articles on the subject of education, and if any one has heretofore doubted the imperative necessity of an enlargement and improvement of our common school system, he must be singularly dull if not now convinced.

It may not be generally known, but is nevertheless a fact that no greater obstacle to foreign immigration to North Carolina exists than the want of *good* free public schools. After the question of health is determined, the first inquiry of the emigrant is, "Have you got good public schools?" and then "How are your churches?"

But to provide for and maintain the public schools money is required and the objection is urged that an increase of taxation is necessary and this the people will not submit to; if the increase of taxation were necessary no good citizen could object on any tenable grounds, but I think I can demonstrate that by judicious, practical legislation no increase of taxation on *property* would be necessary and the burden can be borne by articles which are generally regarded as the foundation of most of our moral and physical vices. But to accomplish the results aimed at, will require on the part of our legislators firmness and fairness, and freedom from demagoguery.

Let liquor, litigation and tobacco be taxed and the *sure collection* of the revenue provided for, and the result would surprise the skeptical, and I am quite sure yield a sum more than double the present revenue of all kinds for school purposes.

First, treat the liquor question practically as is done in every country where it is a source of revenue, and instead of ominous bills to prohibit its sale in certain localities, accompanied at the same session with a resolution requesting a repeal of the internal revenue tax, let the legislature repeal all the prohibitory laws, and by legislation properly framed provide for the collection of the taxes levied, and thus let the bar-keeper know that he will be compelled to support the common school in his community. The present liquor tax law is so thoroughly lame and inefficient that I doubt if *one-tenth* of the revenue levied ever reaches the Treasury, and in substantiating my assertion I will merely call attention to the fact that the sixty-*three* dealers in spiritous and malt liquors in this county for the six months ending June 30th, 1880, listed for taxation only $15,388.30 of purchases, a sum so ridiculously small as to carry on its face satisfactory evidence of its untruthfulness. An examination of the Auditor's report to the session of 1879 is equally interesting as proving my assertion; on page 276 it appears that "dealers in spiritous, vinous and malt liquors" paid the State $15,645.89 for the year ending September 30th 1877, and on page 290 the whole tax paid to county treasurers for school purposes by licensed retailers of spiritous and malt liquors for that year is $18,116.27; and yet for this same year farm utensils, page 273, pay the State a tax of $16,592.37, and under the then levy of taxes the county governments would have derived a revenue of quite $30,000 more, and so it appears that while farming utensils pay $46,592.37, spiritous, vinous and malt liquors yield $33,762.16. Surely this is a sufficient field for the reformer.

But I have already exceeded my limits and must conclude in another article.

A. T. L.

THE ATLANTIC RAILROAD

Another Proposed Leaser.

The *Newbernian* of the 14th prints a proposition from Jno. W. Pelletier, of Carteret, President of the Midland N. C. Railway Company, to pay $1,225,000 for a forty-year lease of the Atlantic Road. One feature of the Pelletier proposition may interest many readers of THE NEWS, and we annex it:—

"As soon as $100,000 shall have been subscribed as in section 1st, the "Midland" shall have the right to place a first mortgage upon the railroad from Morehead to Fayetteville and issue bonds thereon not to exceed $15,000 per mile, paying or securing out of the first proceeds of said bonds the sums set forth in section 4.

"Within six months after said $100,000 shall have been subscribed, and sufficient of said bonds negotiated, the road from Goldsboro to Fayetteville shall be placed under contract and the work prosecuted without delay.

"The "Midland" Company guarantees that under no circumstances whatever will it ever increase freights beyond present rates along its entire line, and will reduce them as soon as practicable; that it will pro-rate and exchange traffic with all connecting roads upon mutual terms, and that it will never lease or sell the Railroad to any other corporation or interest, but will ever maintain the same and operate it exclusively for the welfare and development of the counties through which it runs; and that upon reaching Fayetteville it will contract for a long term of years for mutually advantageous running arrangements with the "Cape Fear and Yadkin Valley Railroad Company," thus opening up to Fayetteville, Goldsboro, Newbern and Beaufort harbor important connections and great additional facilities for traffic upon a sound, reliable and enduring basis. It further guarantees to maintain a line of steamships between Morehead and New York, and extend its connections as fast as practicable."

A mosquito always settles before he presents his bill.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 18, 1880.

To Our City Subscribers.

Mr. T. L. BEACHAM has been placed in charge of the subscription list and delivery of the papers in Raleigh, and will attend to canvassing and collecting for the same. Every subscriber will have the paper delivered before 7 o'clock each morning.

The Weather Yesterday.

Taken from W. H. & R. S. Tucker's registered thermometer, Monday, August 16, 1880:

7 o'clock, a. m.,	69	3 o'clock, p. m.,	85
12 " "	76	6 " "	77
9 " m.	80		

The Weather To-Day.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 16.—The indications for the South Atlantic States are as follows: Partly cloudy weather, occasional rain in the northern portion, warmer easterly winds, and higher barometer.

Index to New Advertisements.

Border Review—Printer wanted.

TO DEMOCRATIC CLUBS.—In consequence of applications for rates on THE NEWS for Campaign Clubs, we give below the prices at which the WEEKLY NEWS may be had until the election.

One hundred copies, or more, per week, mailed to one address, $2.50.

Any number less than 100, mailed to one address, at the rate of $3 per hundred.

Clubs ordering on the above terms will please state for how many weeks they wish the paper sent.

Persons desiring to form clubs for the year, are referred to our regular club rates given at the head of the first column on the first page.

CITY AND COUNTY NOTES:—

Gov. Jarvis spoke at Carthage yesterday.

The colored excursionists enjoyed their visit to the City of Oaks greatly.

Capt. Oct. Coke is on a business visit to Washington, D. C., and New York.

Yesterday's revenue collections amounted to $867.20, nearly all from Durham.

The Board of Directors of the penitentiary will meet at that institution this morning.

All the churches were well attended at all their services yesterday by attentive congregations.

Those boulders on Wilmington street look bad, and are a great inconvenience to persons doing business.

One marriage license was issued by Capt. W. W. White yesterday. The marriage will be celebrated this week.

Profanity at and near the doors of churches is complained of. A man who cannot abstain from profanity at a church should be locked up.

A nice wagon to go bathing or fishing or hunting in, is that new delivery wagon put on the streets this morning by Messrs. Andrews & Ferrall.

The regular meeting of Raleigh Chapter No. 10 will be held to-night at Masonic Hall, Holleman Building. It is much desired that a full attendance will be present.

The funeral of Mrs. O'Neil will take place from St. John's Catholic Church this morning at 9 o'clock. Rev. Father White officiating. Friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend.

Raleigh Light Infantry hold their regular weekly business meeting to-night at their armory, opposite the postoffice. New members of the company are expected to be present, as drill will be had immediately after the business meeting adjourns.

Hickman Lodge, I. O. G. T., meets to-night over the Citizens' National Bank. The hall has been enlarged and made much more pleasant, and the delegates from the Grand Lodge recently held at Graham will report. Let there be a full turnout.

Justice of the Peace J. D. Ballentine performed that legal service which joined in matrimony Mr. B. F. Dupree, of Johnston county, and Miss Fannie T. Love, of Wake. The marriage took place at the residence of the magistrate, on Saturday evening last.

TO CHICAGO.—Messrs. John C. and Thomas W. Blake departed yesterday for Chicago to attend the Conclave of Knights Templar which convenes in that city this week.

EXCURSIONISTS.—About fifty citizens of Greensboro, on an excursion to Beaufort, spent a few hours in this city yesterday. They were mostly young folk and were highly elated with the prospects of a week of pleasure.

CELEBRATION.—George Dichtl, for a long time keeper of the Federal Cemetery, and by the way a very pleasant man and good citizen, yesterday celebrated his 48th birthday in a barbecue and Brunswick stew with quite a number of his more intimate friends.

MAYOR'S COURT.—Yesterday morning Mayor Manly held his usual Monday morning matinee, though with a limited docket. Two Saturday night drunks were permitted to pay one dollar each and costs, while two Sunday drunks were tuned up to the music of five dollars and costs. Take your tangle-leg during the week, for Mayor Manly will surely put it down $5 and costs on all Sunday drunks.

FOREIGN TOURIST.—Mr. Verny Roysster, who for several weeks past has been doing the various places of interest in Europe, writes some very interesting and amusing letters home. He says while we of Raleigh are sweltering 'neath a July sun, he has not, by all conceivable manners of exercise, since in the old country, been able to raise one single drop of perspiration. We are promised an amusing account of his trip.

RACING.—Hindoo and Spinaway have not weighted for the Autumn stakes. Both of them were beaten last Saturday, Spinaway by Barrett, at Long Branch, and Hindoo by Crickmore, at Saratoga. It will be remembered that in speaking of the Autumn stakes not long since, we picked this very Crickmore to do this very trick for Hindoo in that race, and while the single defeat of the great Kentuckian does not make his conqueror king of the turf, it does confirm us in the opinion that the problem of the best two-year old has not yet been solved.

POLITICS AND AGRICULTURE.

The State Geologist Charged with Radical Stump-Speaking.

PROF. KERR DENIES THE CHARGE.

In the Charlotte *Observer* of the 14th inst., appeared the following paragraphs with reference to the speech of Prof. W. C. Kerr at the Poplar Tent Fair, on Thursday, the 12th inst.:—

"He made a stump speech at Poplar Tent Fair Thursday, donned in the bright new colors of the Republican party. He no longer wears a disguise. If our informaut is a judge, and we think he is, Kerr made a Republican speech, showing to the eminent satisfaction of the people whose courtesy he had abused, the wisdom of his own decapitation. Many of his statements were utterly devoid of truth, and many of them were reckless perversions of facts. He was invited to Poplar Tent to make an agricultural speech. He used the occasion to vent his spleen and slander gentlemen prominently identified with the Democratic party in the State.

"His speech was an insidious and cowardly attack on the Democratic party. Our information is derived from an eye-witness, who was made to squirm under the lashing, because he was denied the opportunity of exposing the malicious and groundless accusations."

PROF. KERR INTERVIEWED.

A reporter of THE NEWS was sent to interview the Professor. The reporter found him in his office and said to him: "Professor, have you seen the comments of the Charlotte *Observer* of the 14th inst., on your Poplar Tent speech?"

Prof. "Yes I have read it, as also the *Observer* of the 15th inst., and also the Concord *Sun*, whose editor was present and heard the speech."

Reporter. "Well, sir, your position as a public officer and your connection with the Department of Agriculture we think make it due the public and yourself that you make a statement as to whether you made a Republican speech, and I have called, as the representative of THE NEWS, to obtain it."

HIS STATEMENT.

Prof. Kerr. "Well, I will give you the facts, without hesitation. I was utterly surprised at the statement made by the *Observer*, and to me it is inexplicable how any sane man could have taken such a view of it. The editor of the Concord *Sun* in his issue of the 14th inst., says he was there all day "taking notes," and he gives an elaborate report of my speech, in which he says of me, "*entirely* leaving out politics he delivered a pure and thoroughly agricultural speech." But it seemed to answer the purpose of the *Observer* better to pervert the report of the *Sun* in his quotation of the above sentence by leaving off the word "entirely." This you see is gross injustice to myself and to the editor of the *Sun*, for it changes the whole sense. I was summoned there by telegraph, had no prepared speech, but made exactly the same talk in substance that I made at a fair near Greensboro last fall, at which some of the legislators were present, and they took up the topic I discussed, and gave their views, which accorded with my own. On last Thursday thousands, perhaps, heard my speech. Among them were as true Democrats as live in the State; many of them from the city of Charlotte, and some of them on the stand with me, and I am willing to refer the matter to them.

HIS FIRM DENIAL.

"I meet the statement of the *Observer* with a flat denial, and protest against this gross misrepresentation of my speech, as also against putting words into my mouth which I did not utter."

R—"Then I understand you to say that the charge that you made a Republican or partisan speech is not true."

Prof. K.—"Most emphatically. I discussed only such matters as the occasion suggested, and as pertain to farm economy. I touched on defective legislation, or rather non-legislation, and animadverted on what I conceived to be the unwise course of certain legislators. But that I assailed and slandered gentlemen prominent in the Democratic party is not true. I made direct or personal allusion to no Democrat, ("prominent" or otherwise) unless the *Observer* is pleased to claim Mr. Natt Atkinson as one of the prominent ones. I did criticise his course and policy as a member of the Legislature, sharply, and I believe that nine-tenths of the audience and nine-tenths of the intelligent men of the State endorse every sentence I uttered in regard to him, and I have nothing to retract.

THE SUM OF MY OFFENDING.

"No, the sum of the whole matter is, I have persistently refused to pursue a partisan course in my public office, and this is the trouble with my critics.

"I do not like to use language that would appear harsh or violent, but with the exception of three or four men who have pursued me with much clamor and bitterness for personal ends, I do not believe there is a right-minded man in the State who fails to see the propriety of my course. You have my statement. The public has the statement of the *Observer*, and the directly and completely contradictory statement of the *Sun*, with at least two thousand intelligent men and women as witnesses, and I cheerfully and confidently leave the matter with them."

REV. RICHARD HINES, D. D.—The congregation of Christ Church listened to an exceptionally able sermon, preached by Dr. Hines, on Sunday. He is now the incumbent of a flourishing parish in Mississippi, where he has endeared himself not only to his parishioners, but to the community, by the sincere, thorough-going, honest, fearless christianity that has made him so many friends in his native State. He is the guest of his brother, Dr. P. E. Hines.

COMPLIMENT.—The *Evening Visitor* very justly pays the following compliment to our young townsman, Rev. C. S. Farris, who preached a fine sermon at the Salisbury Street Baptist Church yesterday morning: "It surpassed many sermons we have heard on pretty much the same subject by older and more experienced ministers. Mr. Farris is one of our rising young ministers, and with proper cultivation, bids fair to become one of the leading ministers of that denomination."

WAKE SUPERIOR COURT.—Judge Graves opened the court yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, and the following business was transacted:—

Guilford Fleming vs. J. M. Fleming, administrator, was taken up and consumed the greater portion of the day.

SUPREME COURT.—Court opened yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. All the Justices were present.

The consideration of appeals at the end of the docket was resumed and causes were disposed of as follows:—

C. P. Mebane vs. M. C. Mebane, from New Hanover; argued by Gilliam & Gatling for the plaintiff; no counsel for the defendant.

Duncan McFadyen et als vs. J. T. Council et al, from Bladen; called and continued under former order.

State and Nancy Honeycutt vs. Arnold Parish, from Johnston; argued by Attorney-General Kenan (by brief) and G. M. Smedes for the State; no counsel for the defendant.

State vs. William Rich, from Robeson; called and continued by consent.

Enos Smith vs. R. McMillan, from Robeson; called and continued for absence of counsel.

J. C. McLean, administrator, vs. A. A. McLean, administrator, from Robeson; called and continued for absence of counsel.

Aldrioks Adrian vs. Mary Shaw et als, from Cumberland; petition to rehear; argued by Hinsdale & Devereux for the petitioners; no counsel for the respondents.

Court adjourned until 10 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, when the consideration of appeals at the end of the docket will be resumed.

CAPITOL NOTES.—Solitary and alone through the corridors of the State House wandered a local yesterday in search of news; his walk was steady and his face wore a solemn importance blended with a look of unfathomable profundity. Opening the door of the keeper of the nickels we were informed before asking, that the financial transactions for the Commonwealth were somewhat limited, in fact not worthy of note. Pursuing our researches to the door of him who warmeth the Republican candidate for Governor upon the hustings of every county, we got nothing more than in the other department, and passing on to the place where accounts are looked over, adjusted, corrected and ordered paid we were likewise looked at, re-adjusted and ordered out—not in anger however—and to the place where the records are preserved we rushed, and boring the clerk for just one word which might be distorted into an item whether true or false, we again met that sickening response, there is nothing here. We stopped short never to go again.

DURHAM'S ENTERPRISE.—Some weeks ago Mr. B. F. D. Fitch, Southern Agent for the Chemical Fire Extinguishing Company, of Louisville, Ky., was here endeavoring to sell Raleigh a double cylinder engine to replace the small one now operated by Phœnix Fire Company of this city. During his stay in North Carolina he visited Durham and other places, and in a letter received yesterday by Mr. H. H. Roberts, Secretary of our Fire Department, Mr. Fitch states he has sold to the great tobacco centre of North Carolina—Durham—a splendid No. 2 double cylinder Fire Extinguisher. Good for Durham! She can now feel safe, for there is no machinery used in the extinguishing of fire that is of so great a value as the Chemical Extinguisher. Raleigh has tried a little one and if Raleigh was as large as Durham, or had as large ideas as Durham, she would long ago have had a larger engine.

ROCKING THE TRAINS.—Sunday night about 8 o'clock as the Danville colored excursion train was leaving this city, when hardly 300 yards from the depot, a shower of rocks were hurled through the windows breaking almost every glass on one side of a coach. A party of boys were seen and recognized standing at the water tank when the train passed, and yesterday when the matter was reported to the police an investigation was made which resulted in the arrest last night about 8 o'clock of four colored youngsters and a white boy. There is no doubt but that the police have the right ones and we hope they may receive that prompt and severe punishment which such outrages merit. They will have a hearing before Mayor Manly this morning and the Railroad authorities promise them a lively prosecution.

FATHER M. S. GROSS.—As a good many erroneous statements have been going the rounds of the newspapers in regard to the contemplated change of residence of Father Gross, of St. Thomas' Church, Wilmington, N. C., we make the following statement of the facts furnished us by a gentleman who enjoys intimate friendship with the reverend father and who is familiar with his plans for the future. He was offered the bishopric of North Carolina in last March by the Pope. He declined it on the ground of ill health and his declination was accepted by the Pope. Father Gross will remain in Wilmington, where he is greatly respected by all and beloved by his congregation.

JUDGE GRAVES.—The visitors attending this term of Wake Superior Court, the attorneys, sheriff, deputies, clerks, witnesses and all, speak in complimentary terms of Judge Graves. No one who has held court in Wake county has preserved better order, more satisfactorily dispatched business, or is a greater terror to law breakers than is the present presiding Judge. Negroes do not fill the windows, nor do crowds fill up the passages of the court room. The railing around the bar is not crowded, and perfect order prevails during the sessions of the court. A change indeed has come over the whole appearance of the room during a trial.

PERSONALS:—

Hon. Jos. J. Davis arrived in the city yesterday, and has rooms at the Yarborough House.

Miss Mary F. McDonald will spend a few weeks at Winston among relatives.

Col. Paul F. Faison is in Norfolk in attendance upon a meeting of the Cotton Exchange.

J. C. Brewster will labor among the Northern dealers for a few days in selecting an addition to his stock of hardware.

ASSASSINATED.—A telegram received here Sunday announced the killing of Gen. Bryan Grimes at or near Bear Creek, Pitt county, while on his way home. He was shot from an ambush and instantly killed. A colored boy who was driving for Gen. Grimes was also fired at several times, but escaped. Full particulars of this dastardly outrage will be given our readers so soon as a reliable report can be gotten from the scene of the murder.

THE STATE CANVASS.

Judge BUXTON'S friends not being authorized to make further appointments for joint discussion, the Democratic Committee announce the following appointments for Governor JARVIS. Judge BUXTON has been invited and is expected to attend and participate in the discussions:

Troy, Montgomery county, August 18.

Albemarle, Stanly county, August 19.

Monroe, Union county, August 20.

Wadesboro, Anson county, August 21.

Rockingham, Richmond county, August 23.

Ashboro, Randolph county, August 31.

COL. KENAN'S APPOINTMENTS.

Attorney-General KENAN will address the people at

Graham, Alamance county, Tuesday, August 24th.

Upchurch's, Franklin county, Saturday, August 28th.

Superintendent SCARBOROUGH will also speak at Meadow on the 16th.

'TIS BUT A LITTLE FADED FLOWER.—There has been placed on our table a sunflower 14 inches across, which was raised on Capt. Williamson's farm.

GUILFORD ITEMS:—

Greensboro, August 16.—The weather is fine; best prospect for corn in many years, the overflow not doing serious damage. Trade has been very fine the past week in dried fruit, which, though not as abundant as in former years, brings good prices and finds ready sales.

The dedication of a very large church, (old Flat Rock Methodist Protestant) took place last Sabbath. This is the third church built on the same spot, and around it has sprung up a very large Protestant sentiment for vast good.

Greensboro Female College opens on the 24th with promise of success, and so do the other schools.

Our market is well supplied with nearly everything that grows in this section, and the shippings of the past two months have been heavy.

Guilford county township meetings were held all over the county Saturday, and appointed delegates to the regular County Convention next Saturday, to nominate State and county officers. M.

WAKE COUNTY NOTES:—

Wake Forest, August 16, 1880.—Our cotton between this place and Pacific is about 25 per cent. off, while the corn is at least 15 per cent. above an average crop. The loss in cotton is to be ascribed to an excess of rain in the early part of last month, and it is a poor crop for this section. Our corn crop is magnificent and will be equal per acre to the great corn crop of 1847. You may stand in one place and with a stick three feet long touch fifteen ears. S. M. S.

What North Carolinians are Doing.

GLEANINGS FROM STATE EXCHANGES.

The Wilmington *Star* learns from Bladen and Robeson that cotton was very little damaged, if any, by the late rains, while the corn, rice and potato crops do not appear to have been injured at all. The crops altogether are very fine and promising.

Mecklenburg and Iredell suffered by hail last week. A citizen of Davidson township, Iredell, gives the Charlotte *Observer* a very dolorous account of the condition in which it has left the farmers, some of whom are very despondent. The cotton crop they estimate to have been injured from fifty to seventy-five per cent., and a distressing feature of the whole thing is that the storm appears to have extended over almost the entire township. Corn was injured considerably, as were also fruit trees. One farmer was heard to offer to take fifty cents per acre for his cotton crop.

GENERAL NEWS ITEMS:—

The first bale of new cotton brought to Little Rock, Ark., on Saturday weighed over 700 pounds, and was sold at auction for 26½ cents.

The London *Vanity Fair* says that the marriage of Lady Burdett Coutts and Mr. Ashmead Bartlett will take place to-day at the Chapel Royal, Savoy.

Last week's weekly statement of the New York Associated Banks shows the following changes: Loans increase $1,726,000; specie decrease $375,000; legal tenders decrease $803,000; deposits increase $1,667,400; circulation decrease $48,800; reserve decrease $1,596,450. The banks now hold $9,970,000 in excess of legal requirements.

Within the past thirty days over 1,000,000 cigars have been sent to New York and other Eastern markets from San Francisco. The leaf tobacco is shipped to California from Connecticut and Pennsylvania, and cigars are returned by rail to the East. Cigars are invoiced in San Francisco at from $22 to $35 per thousand.

The government of the United States has been informed by Minister Chin Lan Pin that China has repealed the law prohibiting its subjects from trading with foreign nations. This liberal movement is a fine satire upon the persecutions of the Mongolians in California. To give practical effect to the repeal it is reported that a Chinese merchant steamship has been dispatched to San Francisco.

The only census fraud which has been detected so far has been in the North, and that, too, in the very moment when a portion of its population was quivering with indignation at the wholesale infamies about to be committed at the South. One enumerator in New York city has so far forgotten himself—though he says he has been innocently imposed on—as to return the names of all the candidates for the presidency as residents of a house of questionable character.

The Indiana Democratic Campaign was opened Saturday by over 200 speakers in various parts of the State. Among the prominent orators were Senators McDonald, of Indiana, and Jones, of Florida, at Evansville; Hon. C. W. Anderson, of Ohio, at Richmond; Senator Voorhees at Brazil; ex-Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, and Gov. Brockmeyer, of Missouri, at Fort Wayne, and James Pulitzer, of St. Louis, and Senator Doolittle, of Wisconsin, at Indianapolis.

On Sunday, Charles Richmond, a dissipated conductor on the Northern Pacific Railroad, shot and killed his wife at Minneapolis, Minn., and immediately after blew his own brains out. They had lived unhappily and had separated, and Mrs. Richmond was in Minneapolis to enter proceedings for a divorce. Richmond concealed himself in a henhouse on the premises where his wife was staying, and when she appeared in the yard emptied both barrels of a double gun into her, riddling her with more than sixty shot wounds. He then shot himself through the head with a revolver.

The relation of the city population to the entire population of Massachusetts, as shown by the census, is significant. The population of the nineteen cities is now 893,795; within 1800 of one-half the population of the State. If the population of Pittsfield, Brockton, Northampton and Malden—towns large enough to be cities, and which will doubtless soon become so—be added to this amount, the urban population will stand in a decided majority. Then there are several large towns of over 10,000 inhabitants, such as Adams, Attleboro, Chicopee, Marlboro, Waltham, Woburn and Weymouth.

Landlord and Tenant Acts.

[Correspondence Lexington Exchange.]

LEXINGTON, August 10.—The recent Republican State Convention at Raleigh adopted a platform in which "they denounce the laws known as the landlord and tenant acts." That party had a similar plank in their platform in 1876. These laws being denounced at two different Conventions of that party, and by its press, (which is calculated, if not intended to, prejudice one class of our people against another), I feel it my duty to call the attention of the public to certain facts which seem not to be known.

There are two landlord and tenant acts now in force, on our Statute books. One in Battle's Revival, chap. 64, page 552. The other in the laws of 1876-77. The Republicans passed the former, the Democrats the latter. I take it, they are denouncing the latter, as they would hardly denounce their own law. Now, let us examine the act of 1876-77. When the Legislature of that year met, quite a number of bills on that subject were introduced, among them one by myself, and all referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, of which I was a member. There was a great contrariety of provisions in these bills. The Committee referred them all to me with the request that I report to it a substitute for all of them. I had a hard contested case in my practice under the act of 1874-75, which developed its defective machinery. I determined to assist all I could to correct it. I felt much interest in the subject and gave it careful attention, sparing neither pains nor labor for several weeks. I studied the bills, examined the acts on that subject in various States, on file in the public libraries in the capitol. I drew a substitute and reported it to the Committee, which reported it to the House of Representatives without amendment. It was reached on the calendar, March 1st, 1877. I fully explained each and every section, frequently answering questions from Willis Bagley, Esq., and other Republicans (which questions seemed to be asked simply for information and not by way of antagonizing the bill) to their satisfaction. The vote on it was taken by ayes and noes, when 88 voted for the bill, including *every Republican, both white* and colored. And 10 voted *against the bill, every one being Democrats.* It then passed its third and last reading "without objection." See House Journal 1876-'77, pages 660 and 661.

In the Senate the bill was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, which reported the 7th section as an amendment. When it was reached on the calendar it passed its several readings *without objection, division or calling the ayes and noes*—Republicans and Democrats alike voting for it. See Senate Journal 1876-'77, page 774. It repeals the act of 1874-'75. The law is plain, simple and perfectly fair to both landlord and tenant—lessor and lessee.

The first and second sections give each party the remedy of "claim and delivery" against the other in case the other took the crops and refused to divide.

The 3d and 4th sections give each a plain action in case he preferred it, against the other in a Justice's, or Superior Court, according to the amount involved. In case of appeal, each protects the other by bond, according as he is appellant or appellee.

The 5th provides that in case neither gives the bond the Sheriff sells the property and "holds the proceeds, subject to the decision of the Court." In the Superior Court the return term is made the trial term, in order to give each a speedy remedy. This is the case in no other action in North Carolina.

The 6th section makes it a misdemeanor for the lessee, or any other person to remove the crops from the land without complying with the terms of the lease. This is all the bill provides for.

M. H. PINNIX.

LIST OF LETTERS remaining unclaimed in Raleigh post-office, Wake county, N. C., August 14th, 1880:

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

A—Alston, Trim (2.)
D—Day, Wilson.
E—Evans, Joel.
F—Ferrell, Wm.
H—Hamilton, Geoffrey.
J—Jones, Signal.
L—Lee, J. W.
M—Martin, H.
N—Newbury, B. F.
O—Olive, J. B.
R—Reavis, Geo. J.
U—Upchurch, Stephen E.
Y—Young, Bolden.

LADIES' LIST.

B—Burwell, Mrs. Alfia.
E—Evans, Miss Charlotte.
H—Hayes, Mrs. Harriet; Hines, Miss F. A.
M—Mayo, Mrs. Caroline; Moreland, Miss Jane.
P—Perry, Louisa; Pool, Miss E.
R—Roe, Mrs. Nancy.
W—Williams, Miss Bettie.

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say, "Advertised."

W. W. HOLDEN, P. M.

WAIFS:—

A little boy being told by his mother to take a powder she had prepared for him, "Powder, powder," said he; "mother, I ain't a gun."

Lockjaw does not amount to much without a set of teeth.

Love and Larceny.

A NEW YANKEE VAGARY.

[N. Y. Evening Post, 14th.]

The arrest in New Haven, Conn., of C. A. Yerrington and his companion, Hattie Gabel, both less than twenty years old, has disclosed a singular case of robbery. They lived in Norwich, Conn., and during the summer they have entered many houses in the absence of occupants and passed the night drinking costly wines, smoking cigars and looking for valuable plunder. After the arrest the captain of police urged Miss Gabel to confess. She is of respectable family, and her connection with young Yerrington was her first step downward. She at first said she could not betray her lover. The officer and jailer continued their efforts, and at length, overcome by grief and their importunities, she promised if she might go into the sitting-room of the jail she would tell. There she said a large quantity of the plunder was concealed at the foot of a tall pine in a grove on the bank of the Thames River, three miles below the city. Yerrington had hired a carriage, and she and he drove with a hair trunk they had stolen from Mrs. Selden, and which had been filled with booty, to a lonely nook in the pine grove where they had buried it. They dug a hole with a spade about a foot or two deep, placed the trunk in the pit, and covered it with earth. They marked the place with a strap that was tied around a stake opposite the trunk of the pine at whose foot the plunder was buried.

Captain Whaley with the girl drove to the grove which covers several acres, and is almost the only cluster of pines in the town. They alighted and Miss Gabel bade the officer follow. They passed under the trees several rods away from the road, following an old and rotten fence, and, pointing to the foot of the tree, she said: "It is down there." The strap to mark the place was still tied to the fence stake. The captain in a few moments unearthed the hair trunk, which he lifted from the pit. There was also in the hole a common leathern grip satchel, which was placed in the carriage with the trunk. On the way home Miss Gabel further confessed that she and Yerrington had concealed considerable jewelry behind a hencoop at the rear of the granite Second Congregational Church, Norwich. Captain Whaley and his men searched and brought forth $100 or $150 worth of jewelry that had been placed in a box among the tall weeds.

The goods were all taken to headquarters, and when they were displayed the room had the appearance of a pawnbroker's shop. The trunk contained several complete wardrobes for female use. All the articles were of the most expensive kind, including silk stockings, silk dresses, pieces of lawn, laces, shawls, underclothes, several pairs of white and black kid gloves, black and white kid gaiters, and several large bottles of Florida water and perfumery. The jewelry comprised many gold chains, cameo, jet and gold necklaces, gold and jewelled watches, beads, gold pencils, gold cigarette holders, several very large meerschaum pipes, charms, and hundreds of trinkets of no possible value except to their owners.

Miss Gabel acknowledged that it was mutual love that brought about the disgrace of herself and companion. Both are madly in love with each other, and it is this fact more than on account of the influential position and respectability of Yerrington's family that has gained for the culprits the sympathy of the community. The two were presented in the city court yesterday on supplementary complaints made out to cover the transaction disclosed by the unearthing of the hair trunk. Yerrington was placed under $4,000 bail, which his father, a prominent merchant, promptly furnished. Miss Gabel was placed under $2,000 bail, which she was unable to give, and was remanded to the county jail.

Love and Murder.

ANOTHER YANKEE MORAL VAGARY.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., August 14, 1880.—About half-past four o'clock this afternoon a terrible tragedy occurred in the village of Bath, Steuben county, resulting in the death of a young lady and a well-known lawyer of that place. The parties are Miss Fannie Howell and K. Ed. Parkhurst. The former was a member of one of the oldest families in the town, her father being James Howell, a merchant. She is twenty-three years old, handsome and accomplished. Mr. Parkhurst was a young man of ability and employed in the law office of McMaster & Parkhurst. The couple were married clandestinely eight years ago at a pic-nic. The marriage was at once annulled by the courts, the friends of both parties being greatly opposed. By appointments they saw each other, and this tragedy has culminated their intimacy. Miss Howell had been spending a few weeks at Lake Kenka, returning at three o'clock this afternoon, and immediately went to her home. Soon after she was seen entering the Nichols House. Parkhurst followed. After about fifteen minutes two shots were heard in the room where they were, at an interval of a second apart.

BOTH DEAD.

Several persons rushed to the door of the room, which they forced open, and found Miss Howell lying upon a lounge as if sleeping, with her hand across her breast and life extinct. The ball had entered her left ear. At the foot of the couch Parkhurst's body lay with a ball in his head, having entered the left eye. He was dead. The revolver used was a seven shooter and was found under his body. Letters were found upon Parkhurst, one addressed to J. F. Parkhurst, also a note, which read in substance as follows:—"We had rather die than be separated. If we have done wrong forgive us." Another was a note found in her pocket, making an appointment to meet at the Nichols House to-day. Parkhurst was to leave for Chicago, and this was to be their final meeting. Miss Howell's mother and two brothers were out of town, but arrived at eight p. m. Jealousy is the cause assigned for the deed. The affair has caused intense excitement throughout the town.

When Sydney Smith was out of health his doctor advised him to take a walk on an empty stomach. The witty patient asked: "Whose?"

A man cushions his seat in church with pew-rest motives.

DIED.

O'NEIL.—At the residence of her husband, in Durham, at 6 o'clock, p. m. August 15, 1880, Mrs. EVA LAURETTA, wife of John O'Neil, Esq., formerly of this city, in the 20th year of her age.

Mrs. O'Neil was the daughter of 'Squire M. B. Barbee, of this city, and about 18 months ago was married to Mr. O'Neil. She was an exceedingly attractive woman, beautiful, intelligent and just blooming into womanhood. Several months ago she was in failing health from nervous prostration and it was thought best for her to remove to Durham. Eighteen days ago typhoid fever of a very malignant type appeared and the victim has since been battling with its ravages, tossing and burning beneath its blighting and wasting influences until death claimed her. The body arrived here at 1:40 yesterday and the funeral services will take place from St. John's Catholic Church this morning at 9 o'clock, Rev. Father White officiating.

City Business Items.

Greatest Bargains of the Season.—250 Cassimere Coats, $2.00, $3.00, $3.50, $4.00 and $5; 250 pairs Cassimere Pants, $1.50, $2.00, $2 50, $3.00 and $3.50; 180 Cassimere Vests, 75c., $1.00, $1.25, $1.50; 400 Wool Hats, 35c., 40c., 50c., 60c. and 75c. These goods are suitable for all seasons and are marked down regardless of cost. This is a rare chance for bargains.

R. B. ANDREWS & Co.,
Clothiers and Hatters.

"The King of Shirts!"—Reinforced down the side of the Bosom, where it is most liable to wear out, it wears nearly twice as long as an ordinary shirt. To every shirt is attached the patent Sleeve Adjuster, the simplest and best invention ever known for regulating the length of the shirt sleeve; it has only to be seen to be appreciated. No further use for elastics, &c. Every shirt complete in itself. We guarantee them to give perfect satisfaction in make, fit and quality, or money refunded. Try them and be convinced. For sale only by

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER.

Wanted—A First-class fast Harness-maker—one that can cut and fit in all the branches. None but first class need apply. References required.

E. F. WYATT & SON,
East Martin Street,
Raleigh, N. C.

The Hub Punch.

The second invoice of this delicious beverage and tonic received this day. Retailed at the regular Boston and New York price, $1.25 per bottle. Case of one dozen, $13.00.

E. J. HARDIN.

It can't be found—A better Cracker than the Lunch Milk Biscuit, 15c. per lb. and always fresh.

E. J. HARDIN.

Family Groceries, a large and varied stock. New goods arriving daily. Strictly first-class. Fine wines, liquors and cigars. Bailey's North Carolina Corn and Rye Whiskies; the celebrated Pop-corn Whisky, eight years old. Peyton Graveley's Chewing Tobacco.

ANDREWS & FERRALL.

Jones & Powell, 47 Fayetteville street, have just received a supply of oats, and have more on the road, which they offer low. They also offer a pair of horses, wagon and harness, in exchange for lumber or greenbacks.

Special Notices.

Opinion of Eminent Dr. W. C. Cavenagh, Memphis, Tenn.: For weak digestion, general debility and want of appetite, I cheerfully recommend Colden's Liebig's Liquid Extract of Beef and Tonic Invigorator. Sold by Williams & Haywood.

NEURALGINE—This is an Internal Remedy that never fails to cure Neuralgia and Headache. It contains no Quinine, Opium, Morphine, Chloral or Narcotic of any kind. Quick and perfectly safe in its action, it commends itself to the afflicted. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod.

NEURALGINE—This Specific for Neuralgia and Headache is not offered to the public as a KING CURE ALL, but is only good for Neuralgia and Headache. For these troubles it is unfailing. EVERY BOTTLE GUARANTEED if taken according to directions. Sold by Pescud, Lee & Co. and Wm. Simpson. eod.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.

A PRACTICAL PRINTER WHO CAN do office work and discharge the duties of Local Editor, to take a third or half interest in the *Border Review*. Only a small amount of money required.

Address "BORDER REVIEW,"
aug17-tf. Henderson, N. C.

W. C. & A. B. STRONACH.

August 15, 1880.

4,000 Pounds CHOICE SUGAR-CURED AND NORTH CAROLINA HAMS,
Low Figures to the Trade.

OLD SOUTHAMPTON PURE CIDER VINEGAR, FOR PICKLES, &c.

Fresh Spices, Ground and Grain; Celery, White and Black Mustard, &c.

FLOUR.

100 bbls. New Wheat Patent Process Patapsco and Orange Grove Flour, 1-16, ¼, ½, and ¼-barrel Sacks and Barrels. Special Figures to the Trade.

Butter and Cheese.

Cloverdale and Creamery Gilt Edge Goshen Butter, Finest Dairy and Cream Cheese. We at all times keep large stock of finest goods in this line, both for Jobbing Trade and Customers.

COFFEES AND TEAS

From all Coffee and Tea-producing Countries—Choicest Mocha, Liberia, Java, Maracaibo and Fesberry Coffees; Finest Gunpowder, Imperial, Hyson, English and Oolong Teas.

HE NO CHOP TEA is a pure uncolored article, free from adulteration. Every package guaranteed.

Horsford's Bread Preparation,

Free from all impurities. Unsurpassed in making good bread. Trade supplied at Manufacturer's prices.

ABOVE TOOLS in connection with our celebrated RUST WELL AUGER, are guaranteed to penetrate successfully any formation and go to any depth. Quick and handled with ease. A living fountain of water reached on every trial. These Tools have a record of five years, and no failures. Send for circulars.

O. RUST, MANAGER,
aug 11-dawly St. Joseph, Mo.

THE DAILY NEWS.

RALEIGH, N. C.

TUESDAY.....AUGUST 17, 1880.

SUPREME COURT.

DECISIONS FILED MONDAY, AUGUST 16.

By SMITH, C. J.:—

American Union Telegraph Co. vs. *Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Co. New Hanover. Certiorari refused.*

In a proceeding under an act of the 19th of March, 1875, to facilitate the construction of telegraph lines, and the act of the 8th of February, 1872, incorporated with the former by reference to it, no appeal will lie from an interlocutory order of the court, but only from a final judgment in the action.

Same vs. *W., C. & A. Railroad.*

Same point. Same decision.

State vs. *Pollard. Pitt. Affirmed.*

Indictment found in Inferior Court; defendant pleaded former acquittal—and not guilty. Being tried on the first plea, by consent it was decided against him. Defendant appealed to the Superior Court.

Held, That after judgment against defendant on the first plea the court should have impannelled a jury to try the second. That while double pleas are not allowed by the Statute of Anne, yet the defendant may be allowed to plead former acquittal or conviction, and that being found against him he may then be allowed to plead not guilty, and proceed to trial on that plea before another jury.

Cheatham vs. *Crews. Granville. Affirmed,*

Testator desired his land to be divided among his children by commissioners selected by his executors, giving each devisee an equal part in acres. He then directed that his real and personal estate be estimated together and divided equally among devisees and legatees named. The commissioners proceeded to divide the lands, assigning to each devisee, with slight variations, the same number of acres. After the division several lots were sold. The plaintiff discovering that his lot was too small by several acres commenced this action for redivision.

Held: That he was not entitled to redivision but must accept compensation in money, which was tendered by defendant.

Scott vs. *Elkins. Buncombe. Affirmed.*

The rulings in Gudger vs. Hensley, 82 N. C., 481, and in McCormick vs. Monroe, 1 Jones, 13, and Miller vs. Monday, 64 N. C., 295, referred to and affirmed.

Possession of lessee adverse as to all parties claiming a superior title to the part embraced in the lease and as to all parties not having title to any part of the premises, and extends the constructive possession of lessor to the boundaries of the tract. To give effect to the seven years' occupancy under color of title it must be under known and visible boundaries. Doctrine explained and commented on.

Wellons vs. *Jordan, Johnston. Affirmed.*

1. Plaintiff cannot recover for want of title. According to the settled practice, points first made in this Court and which, if taken at the trial, could have been perhaps fully answered and removed will not be allowed, and cases on appeal are considered as prepared only to present such points as are then taken and ruled.

2. Land not sufficiently described in the will. The Court cannot undertake to determine that the description given is too imperfect to be aided by parol testimony.

It was not the intention of the testator to limit the land to the children of Henry only on condition of his taking care &c., of his parents. But if such was the fact, yet none but the heirs of the testator could take advantage of this.

By ASHE, J.:—

Tabor vs. *Ward and others. Henderson. Affirmed.*

Note sued on executed 27th July, 1866. Defendant pleaded payment. Plaintiff offered to prove that the note had not been paid by his own evidence.

Held: That he was incompetent as a witness under Act of 1879, chap. 183, amending Battle's Revisal, section 343. Act of 1866 inconsistent with Act of 1879, and the latter declared to govern in such cases.

State vs. *Burnett. Henderson. Affirmed.*

Defendant married in this State. While his wife was living he married a second wife in the State of Tennessee.

Held: That he could not be indicted for bigamy in this State. Penal laws are local, and affect nothing more than they can reach and can be seized by their authority.

State vs. *Donaldson. Appeal dismissed.*

When there is no appeal bond filed, nor any order allowing appeal without bond, the invariable rule is to dismiss the appeal.

State vs. *Thompson. Chatham. Affirmed.*

Upon an appeal from the Inferior to the Superior Court by a defendant convicted in the former, he has no right to a trial *de novo* in the latter court, (State *vs.* Ham, at this term,) upon the facts of his case, but only to have his case reviewed upon any decision in the Inferior Court upon any matter of law or legal inference, as in cases of appeal from the Superior to the Supreme Court.

There being no case filed in the Superior Court, the Judge was right in remanding it to the Inferior Court to be proceeded with according to law.

By DILLARD, J.:—

Walton et al. vs. *Richmond Pearson, Executor, and others, Catawba. Writ of certiorari to issue.*

On the trial of this action in the Superior Court one point was decided for defendant and the others in favor of plaintiff. Both parties appealed, but the plaintiff not prosecuting his appeal he obtained a *certiorari* [illegible] for an appeal, 82 N. C., 464, at the last term of the court. Defendants now apply for a *certiorari* to bring up their appeal, and allege as ground that they were informed that plaintiff did not intend to prosecute his appeal,

Held: That where a party is deprived of his appeal, or induced into a neglect to take it and perfect it within the time prescribed by law, by the conduct and declarations of the other party (although unintentional,) *certiorari* will be granted as substitute for appeal.

Defendants being advised they had a defence to plaintiff's application for *certiorari* at last Term, could wait until that case was decided before making their application without being charged with negligence.

State vs. *McMinn; Henderson. Affirmed.*

Defendant had a room in Hendersonville. In it he kept a table with a hole in it. On the table he kept a decanter containing spiritous liquor, and tumblers. During court week, and sundry other times, the witness poured out a portion of the spirits, less than a quart, and drank it, and then dropped money into the hole, at the rate of a nickel for a drink.

Held, That this was evidence to the jury from which they might infer a sale of spiritous liquors in quantities less than a quart, and on which they might convict the defendant. The arrangement was a device to evade the statute.

R. McCaskill vs. *J. W. Lancashire and others; Cumberland. Reversed.*

1. When the firm of L & Co. have an equity against T., the surviving partner succeeds to that equity to be administered in payment of firm creditors.

2. An equitable interest in land not liable to sale under execution under act of 1812, cannot be reached by supplemental proceeding; but by civil action.

3. The heirs of a deceased partner are not necessary parties in an action by a creditor to subject partnership real estate to a partnership debt.

Cunningham vs. *Bell. Macon. Reversed.*

Husband, as agent of wife, purchased house and lot of defendant, took deed to himself and executed bonds for the purchase money, which he secured by his mortgage on the premises; wife, with her separate funds, nearly paid off these bonds. Defendant obtained judgment against husband on a debt other than that for the purchase money and threatened to sell his equity of redemption in the house and lot under execution on this judgment.

Held: 1. That the wife was entitled to an injunction, until a final hearing, to restrain the sale.

2. That on these facts she was entitled to redeem on paying the balance of the purchase money.

3. That the defendant could not be allowed to complicate the questions before the court by pressing his execution against the husband to a sale of the property.

4. That all persons interested could be made parties to this action and have their rights determined therein.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

By Telegraph.

MARKET REPORT—NOON.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Money strong and higher at 2a2½. Exchange—long 4.81½; short 4.83½. State bonds dull and nominal; Governments steady and unchanged.

Cotton quiet and firm; sales 327 bales; uplands 11 9-16; Orleans 11 11-16. Futures steady; August 11.55; September 10.97; October 10.63; November 10.51; December 10.54; January 10.63.

Flour dull and declining. Wheat a shade easier. Corn fairly active and firm. Pork quiet at $11.50. Lard firm at 80. Spirits turpentine 30½. Rosin $1.45. Freights heavy.

BALTIMORE, August 16.—Flour quiet and steady; Howard street and Western super $2.75a3.50; extra $4.00a4.75; family $5.00a6.00; city mills super $2.75a3.50; do. extra $3.75a4.50; do. family $6.00a6.50; do. Rio brands $5.75a5.87; Patapsco family $6.85. Wheat—Southern easier but not quotably lower; Western quiet and firm; Southern red $1.00a1.08; amber $1.10a1.15; No. 1 Maryland $1.14½; No. 2 Western winter red—spot and August delivery $1.07¾a1.07¾; September $1.08a1.08½; October $1.08¾a1.08¾; November $1.09¼ asked. Corn—Southern quiet and steady; Western dull and easier Southern white 57; yellow nominal.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 16—Noon.—Cotton firm; uplands 6 13-16; Orleans 6 15-16; sales 8,000 bales; speculation and export 1,000; receipts 900—American 500; uplands, low middling clause, August delivery 6 13-16a6 27-32a6 13-16; August and September 6¾; September and October 6¾; October and November 6 9-32; November and December 6 3-16; December and January 6 3-16; January and February 6 3-16; futures steady.

Lard 41s. 9d. Long clear middles 41s. 6d.

MARKET REPORT—MIDNIGHT.

NEW YORK, August 16.—Money 2a3. Exchange 4.81½. Government bonds quiet; five per cents. 1.02⅜; four-and-a-half per cents. 1.11½; four per cents. 1.09¾. State bonds dull and nominal.

Cotton quiet and firm; uplands 11 9-16; Orleans 11 11-16; sales 280 bales; consolidated net receipts 1,657 bales; exports to Great Britain 6,195; to France 901; continent 669; 'net receipts to-day 9; gross receipts 532. Futures closed barely steady; sales 75,000 bales; August delivery 11.60; September 10.96a10.97; October 10.63a10.64; November 10.52; December 10.53; January 10.64a10.65; February 10.76a10.78; March 10.91a10.93.

Flour—Southern dull and heavy; common to fair extra $5.00a5.75; good to choice do. $5.85a6.75. Wheat heavy and ½a2c lower, with moderate export and good speculative trade; ungraded red 95a$1.08. Corn ½a1c. lower, but active at the decline; ungraded 48½a50½. Oats heavy and ½a2c. lower; trade light; No. 3, 39a41. Hops dull and nominal. Coffee firm and moderately active. Sugar firm with moderate trade; Demarara centrifugal 8¼; Cuba centrifugal $8.44; do. Muscovado 7¾; fair to good refining 7¾a7¾; prime 8; refined firmer with good business; standard A 10¾. Molasses firm and in fair demand. Rice fairly active. Spirits turpentine dull and weak at 30½. Wool firm and quiet; domestic fleece 38a50; pulled 22a50; unwashed 15a34; Texas 18a35. Pork firmer; prices without important change; trade very moderate at $15.50; middies quiet but firm; long clear 8½; short do. 9; long and short 8¾. Lard opened 2½a5c. lower but closed strong with the decline recovered; $7.97½a8. Freights weak.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 16.—Oats firm and quiet; Southern 40a41; Western white 37a39; mixed 35a36; Pennsylvania 37a39. Provisions firm with good jobbing demand. Mess pork $15.25. Bulk meats—loose shoulders 5¾a6; clear rib sides 8¾; packed 6a8¾. Bacon—shoulders 6½; clear rib sides 9½; hams 12½a13½. Lard—refined tierces 8¼. Coffee firm; Rio (cargoes), ordinary to choice 13a15¾. Sugar strong; "A" soft 10¼. Whisky dull and quiet at $1.11a1.12. Freights quiet.

LOUISVILLE, August 16.—Flour extra $3.25a3.75; choice to fancy $6.00a6 25. Wheat quiet at 88. Corn stronger; No. 2 white 42½a43¼. Oats in fair demand and higher; No. 2 white 32. Pork firm at $15.50. Lard steady at 8. Bulk meats firm; shoulders $5.25; rib $8.50; sides $8.75. Bacon firmer; shoulders $6.00; ribs $9.15; sides $9.62½; sugar-cured hams 11¾a12. Whisky active and firm at $1.07.

CINCINNATI, August 16.—Flour steady; family $4.60a4.85; fancy $5.00a5.50. Wheat quiet; No. 2 red winter 96a97; No. 2 amber 92a93. Corn steady; No. 2 mixed 40. Oats firm; No. 2 mixed 30. Pork held at $16.00. Lard quiet at $7.75. Bulk meats firm; shoulders 5¾; ribs 8¾. Bacon easier; shoulders 6½; ribs 9; sides 9¼. Whisky firm at $1.07. Sugar firmer; hards 10¼a11; New Orleans 8¾a9¼. Hogs active and firm; common $4.00a4.50; light $4.75a5.00; packing $4.90a5.35; butchers $5.25a5.40.

CHICAGO, August 16.—Flour in good demand at full prices. Wheat in fair demand but lower; No. 2 red winter 92½; No. 2 Chicago spring 88¼ cash, 87½ in September and October. Corn unsettled and generally higher, but closed weak at 37¾ cash, 38 in September, and 38⅜ in October. Oats closed weak and lower, at 24 cash, 23¾ in August, and 24½ in September. Pork active but lower at $16.25. Lard easier at $7.65. Bulk meats easier; shoulders $5.00; short rib $8.00; clear $8.25. Whisky steady and unchanged. [The Board refused to make summer packed pork regular.]

ST. LOUIS, August 16.—Flour easier but not quotably lower. Wheat opened higher but afterwards declined; No. 2 red fall, 93¼a93¾ cash, 93¼a93⅞ in August, 90¼a91⅛ in September; No. 3 do. 86a86½. Corn lower; 34¼a34¾ cash, 34⅛ in August, 35⅜a36¼ in September; No. 3 do. 36 in October. Whisky steady at $1.08. Pork dull; jobbing $15.50. Lard nominal at $7.65. Bulk meats easier; shoulders $8.00. Bacon lower; shoulders $5.87½; rib $8.80; sides $9.05a9.10.

WILMINGTON, N. C., August 16.—Spirits turpentine steady at 27½. Rosin firm at $1.02½ for strained, and $1.07½ for good strained. Tar quiet at $2.05. Crude turpentine steady at $1.80 for yellow dip, and $2.25 for virgin. Corn unchanged.

AUG. 16.—Cotton—Middling, low middling, good ordinary.—Galveston, firm, 11, 10½, 9½, net receipts 235 bales; Norfolk, quiet, 11½, net receipts 262 bales; Baltimore, dull, 11½, 10⅞, 9½, net receipts none; Boston, steady, 11⅞, 11⅛, 9⅝, net receipts 506 bales; Wilmington, steady, 10⅝, 10⅛, 8⅝, net receipts none; Philadelphia, quiet, 11⅝, 11½, 10½, net receipts 37; Savannah, dull, 10 13-16, 10 3-16, 9 3-16, net receipts 108 bales; New Orleans, firm, 11⅛, 10⅝, 9⅝, net receipts 371 bales; Mobile, quiet, 11, 10⅝, 9⅝, net receipts 33 bales; Memphis, quiet, 11, net receipts 64 bales; Augusta, quiet, 11, 10½, 9⅝, net receipts 14 bales; Charleston, quiet, 11⅛, 11, 10⅛, net receipts 66 bales.

Financial Chronicle Market Reports.

NEW YORK, August 14, 1880.

The cotton receipts of last week were 8,691 bales; since September 1st, 4,908,575 an increase over 1879 of 465,012 bales. The exports were 19,795 bales; since September 1st, 3,832,197, an increase of 429,888 bales. The stock, 151,989 bales, an increase of 50,864 bales. The visible supply, 1,455,063 bales, an increase of 275,621 over 1879, 218,255 over 1878, and a decrease of 427,401 from 1877. Of this supply, 867,462 American, of which 187,462 in the United States. The receipts at the interior ports, 2,151; an increase over 1879 of 1,596 bales. The interior stocks, 35,478, an increase of 23,996 bales. The plantation receipts, 2,657; in 1879, 1,890; in 1878, 2,549 bales; since September 1st, 4,936,747; in 1879, 4,451,742; in 1878, 4,257,572. The price at Liverpool on Friday was 6 13-16; in 1879, 6¾; in 1878, 6 9-16; in 1877, 6 1-16d. In general the weather has been more favorable this week, and yet too much rain has fallen in a considerable portion of the South. Dry and hot weather is just now very much needed to mature the cotton plant and prevent the spread of caterpillars. We do not think the caterpillars have done any considerable damage up to this time.

In the New York cotton market last week speculation in futures was slow and changes in prices unimportant. The sales were 184,100 bales. Spot cotton was quiet and steady, the sales for immediate delivery 4,731 bales, of which 3,526 for consumption, 335 for speculation.

General trade at New York last week was fair for the season. In fact, no serious complaints are heard. The weather being cooler, has stimulated business somewhat. The export in wheat has been checked by dull foreign advices and by the occupation of shippers with their previous large purchases.

In the New York breadstuffs market last week corn, rye and oats were active at an advance. Wheat was depressed; flour extremely dull at a decline of 25 to 50 cents.

The demand for dry goods at New York was irregular the past week. Business was moderately active with the cotton goods commission houses, and there was a steady movement in prints, ginghams, dress goods, knit underwear, notions, &c., from first hands; but most descriptions of woolen goods continued sluggish, and there was only a moderate inquiry for imported fabrics. The most important feature of the week's business was a slight improvement in the jobbing branches of the trade, some of the leading firms having fair distribution of staple and department goods to out-of-town retailers. Both package and retail buyers are still operating with unusual caution, and there is not the least tendency toward speculation in any class of goods. The exports of domestics for the week aggregated 1,697 packages.

Raleigh Markets.

Official Report of the Cotton Market.

REPORTED BY

THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

RALEIGH, August 16, 1880

Middling	10¾
Strict Low Middling	10¼
Low Middling	10
Middling Stains	8¾
Good Ordinary Stains	
Strict Good Ordinary	
Good Ordinary	
Low Middling Stains	7

Tone of market quiet.

City Market—Wholesale Prices.

REPORTED BY

PARTIN & CROWDER.

Official Reporters for Grocers' Exchange.

RALEIGH, August 16, 1880.

Apples, dried	$ none	
Bacon, N. C., hog round	10 a	
" " hams	12½a	
Bulk Meats, clear rib sides,	9 a	
" " shoulders,	7 a	
Butter, North Carolina,	20 a	25
Beeswax	18 a	20
Corn	67½a	
Corn Meal	67½a	
Coffee, prime Rio	17½a	
" good "	15½a	
Chickens, Spring	17½a	20
Eggs, per dozen	12½a	
Flour, North Carolina	5 50 a	6 00
Hay, timothy	1 25 a	
Molasses, Cuba	43 a	35
Oats, shelled	55 a	
Peaches, peeled	a	
" unpeeled	a	
Peas, white, per bushel	a	
" stock, "	a	
Pork, North Carolina	a	
Potatoes sweet	1 00 a	
" Irish	1 40 a	
Rags, mixed	1¼a	
" cotton	2	
Sugar, white	11½a	
" yellow	9½a	
Syrup, S. H.	50 a	
Salt, Liverpool fine	1 75 a	

Above are for large quantities. When small quantities are wanted higher prices will be charged.

Wilmington Market.

[From the Star, August 15.]

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was quoted dull at 28½ cents per gallon for regular packages, with sales reported later of 100 casks at 28 cents.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1.02½ for strained and $1.07½ for good strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market opened at $2.10 per bbl. of 280 pounds, with sales at that price, but later sales were effected at $2.05, closing steady at the decline.

CRUDE TURPENTINE.—The market was firm at $1.80 for yellow dip and $2.25 per bbl. for virgin, with sales at quotations.

COTTON.—The market was steady, with small sales at quotations. The following were the official quotations:—

Ordinary	— cents per lb.
Good Ordinary	8⅞ " "
Strict Good Ordinary	— " "
Low Middling	10½ " "
Middling	10¾ " "
Good Middling	11¼ " "

PEANUTS.—Sales reported at 30@40 cents for shelling stock, 50 cents for ordinary, 60 cents for prime, 70 cents for extra prime, and 80 cents for fancy. Market quiet.

RECEIPTS.

Cotton	12 bales.
Spirits turpentine	512 casks.
Rosin	1,613 bbls.
Tar	227 "
Crude turpentine	534 "

Charlotte Cotton Market.

[From the Charlotte Observer, August 15.]

The market yesterday closed dull.

Good Middling	10½
Middling	10¼
Strict Low Middling	10¼
Low Middling	9¾

Receipts for the day, 2 bales.

STEAM ENGINES.

ALLEN & CRAM,

Iron and Brass Founders

AND MACHINISTS.

RALEIGH, N. C.,

Manufacturers and Importers of the following goods:

ENGINES,

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Cotton Gins, Power Presses, Saw and Grist Mills, Plows and Plow Castings, Machine Castings and Forgings.

THE NEW VIRGINIA FEED CUTTER.

It is simple and durable, has no gear to get out of order.

Plans and estimates made for the manufacture and arrangement of Machinery.

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THE BEST PAYING INVESTMENT.

THE TALBOTT ENGINES.

I am Sole Agent for this Section for the

GREAT SOUTHERN

Engine and Boiler,

Manufactured by Talbott & Sons, Richmond, Va. I will sell on as reasonable time as reliable manufacturers themselves. We will SATISFACTORILY GUARANTEE thot the Talbott Engine and Boiler has the best and most reliable improvements and is the best machinery sold in this State.

Come to "HEADQUARTERS FOR MACHINERY" and see for yourselves.

WAYNE ALLCOTT,
Manufacturers' Agent.

Dealer in all kinds of Machinery,

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IRON WORKS,

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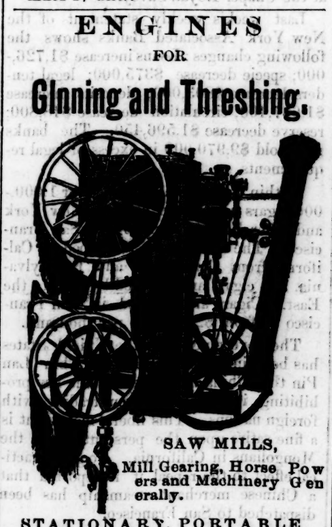
Ginning and Threshing.



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Cheap, Safe and Durable.

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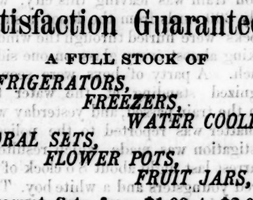
AGENT FOR THE

Celebrated XX Canvas Cot!

Better than a hammock. Can be folded or opened instantly. Is just the thing for Hotels, Offices, Cottages, Sportsmen, &c.

PRICES $2.50 3.00 3.50



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Croquet Sets from $1.00 to $2.00.

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PRESERVING KETTLES,
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IMPROVED FLY FANS,
FLY TRAPS.

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RALEIGH, N. C.,

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Groceries and Provisions.

A LARGE AND CHOICE STOCK OF GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS OF

Best Quality, at Lowest Prices,

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Operation for Eight Years.

ble Home Company.

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Secretary.

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OYSTER & CO.,

ND BUILDERS.)

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NGLES, SCROLL WORK, TURNING, ING.

AND BLINDS,

ND COMPETITION.

nished. All work guaranteed.

WAGONS.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

CONDENSED TIME.

North Carolina Railroad.

TRAINS GOING EAST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 47, Daily.	No. 45. Daily,	No. 6, Daily, ex. Sun.
Leave Charlotte	3 50 a m	4 10 p m	.....
Leave Salisbury	6 03 a m	5 54 p m	.....
Leave High Point	7 31 a m	7 07 p m	.....
Arrive Greensboro	8 10 a m	7 37 p m	.....
Leave Greensboro	8 20 a m	.....	5 60 p m
Arrive Hillsboro	10 23 a m	.....	10 22 p m
Arrive Durham	11 02 a m	.....	11 57 a m
Arrive Raleigh	12 20 p m	.....	3 00 a m
Leave Raleigh	3 30 "	6 00 a m	.....
Arrive Goldsboro	6 00 "	10 00 a m	.....

No. 47—Connects at Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R. for all points in Western North Carolina daily except Sundays. At Greensboro with the R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. for Wilmington.

No. 45—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West.

TRAINS GOING WEST.

Date, Dec. 25, 1879.	No. 48, Daily.	No. 42. Daily.	No. 5, Daily ex. Sun.
Leave Goldsboro	10 10 a m	6 34 p m	.....
Arrive Raleigh	12 25 p m	10 45 p m	.....
Leave Raleigh	3 40 p m	.....	7 00 a m
Arrive Durham	4 52 p m	.....	9 19 a m
Arrive Hillsboro	5 30 p m	.....	11 07 a m
Arrive Greensboro	7 50 p m	.....	3 45 p m
Leave Greensboro	8 20 p m	6 56 a m	.....
Arrive High Point	8 55 p m	7 30 a m	.....
Arrive Salisbury	10 16 p m	9 15 a m	.....
Arrive Charlotte	12 27 a m	11 17 a m	.....

No. 48—Connects at Greensboro with Salem Branch at Air-Line Junction with A & C. A. L. Railroad for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

No. 42—Connects at Air-Line Junction with A. & C. A. L. for all points South and Southwest; at Charlotte with C., C. & A. Railroad for all points South and Southeast.

SALEM BRANCH.

Leave Greensboro daily ex. Sunday... 8 50 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun.....10 00 p m
Arrive Salem daily except Sunday.....10 50 p m
Leave Salem daily except Sunday..... 5 00 p m
Arrive Kernersville daily ex. Sun..... 5 40 p m
Arrive Greensboro daily ex. Sun..... 7 00 p m

Connecting at Greensboro with trains on R. & D. and N. C. Railroads.

SLEEPING CARS WITHOUT CHANGE

Run both ways with trains Nos. 48 and 47, between New York and Atlanta via Richmond, Greensboro and Charlotte, and between Greensboro and Augusta; and on trains Nos. 42 and 45 between Boston and Savannah.

Through Tickets on sale at Greensboro, Raleigh, Goldsboro, Salisbury and Charlotte and at all principal points South, Southwest West, North and East. For Emigrant rates to points in Arkansas and Texas, address

J. R. MACMURDO,
Gen. Passenger Agent,
feb 3 17-tf 1-7-80-100 Richmond, Va.

CONDENSED TIME TABLE

Western North Carolina R. R.,

Taking Effect June 28th, 1880.

STATIONS.	West. No. 1. Arrive.	East. No. 2. Arrive.
Salisbury,	10.30 p m	3.52 a m
Statesville,	12.08 a m	1.55 a m
Catawba,	1.02 a m	1.02 a m
Newton,	1.54 a m	12.13 a m
Hickory,	2.38 a m	11.34 p m
Morganton,	3.58 a m	10.14 p m
Glen Alpine,	4.22 a m	9.47 p m
Marion,	5.22 a m	8.47 p m
Old Fort,	6.10 a m	7.59 p m
Henry,	6.23 a m	7.26 p m
Swannanoa,	8.05 a m	6.12 p m
Head of Road,	8.20 a m	6.00 p m

Trains run daily, Saturday nights excepted. Train No. 1 takes breakfast at Henry; No. 2, supper at Henry. Sleeping Car accommodations on both trains, Nos. 1 and 2, between Salisbury and Head of Road.

This schedule enables the travelling public to make their entire trip over the mountains from Morganton to Asheville in day light.

A. B. ANDREWS,
jy3-tf. General Sup't.

JOHNSTON

Male and Female Academy.

English, Classical and Mathematical.

The 9th Semi-Annual Session will begin on 14th of August.

B. W. YOUNG, A. B.,
jy4-w1m. Leachburg, N. C.

RAILROAD SCHEDULES.

SEABOARD AIR-LINE

Reduced Passenger Rates via the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad and Connections.

Round trip tickets are now on sale at Raleigh at the following low rates: Raleigh to Richmond and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Portsmouth and return, $10.00, good for 30 days.

Raleigh to Washington and return, $14.50, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

Raleigh to Baltimore and return via Bay Line, $14.00, good until Nov. 1, 1880.

SCHEDULE.

Via all rail.—Leave Raleigh at 8.40 a. m., arrive at Richmond at 4.35 p. m., Washington at 7.15 p. m., Baltimore at 10.00 p. m., Philadelphia at 1.10 a. m., New York 6.40 a. m.

Via Bay Line.—Leave Raleigh at 8.40 a. m., arrive at Portsmouth at 2 p. m., Baltimore, 7.30 a. m., Philadelphia, 10.50 a. m., New York at 2 p. m.

This line is the shortest, quickest and most reliable route between Raleigh and all points North and East.

For further information apply to the undersigned.

THOMAS BADGER,
jy25—tf Gen. Pass. Agent.

RALEIGH & AUGUSTA AIR-LINE R. R.

CHANGE OF OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., May 29, 1880.

On and after Saturday, May 29, 1880, on the R. & A. A. L. R. R. will run (Sunday excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	P. M.	No. 2—Leave.	A. M.
Raleigh,	8:00	Hamlet,	4 [illegible]
Cary,	8:31	Hoffman,	[illegible]
Apex,	8:52	Keyser,	[illegible]
New Hill,	9:12	Blue's,	[illegible]
Merry Oaks,	9:32	Manly,	[illegible]
Moncure,	9:51	Winder,	[illegible]
Osgood,	10:11	Cameron,	[illegible]
Sanford,	10:36	Sanford,	[illegible]
Cameron,	11.17	Osgood,	[illegible]
Winder,	11:37	Moncure,	[illegible]
Manly,	11:58	Merry Oaks,	[illegible]
Blue's,	A. M. 12:18	New Hill,	[illegible]
Keyser,	12:36	Apex,	[illegible]
Hoffman,	1:02	Cary,	[illegible]
Arrive at—		Arrive at—	
Hamlet,	1:45	Raleigh,	[illegible]

Raleigh and Gaston Railroad.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, N. C., June 14, 1880.

On and after Monday, June 14, 1880, on the R. & G. R. R. will run daily (Sundays excepted) as follows:—

No. 1—Leave.	A. M.	No. 2—Leave.	P. M.
Raleigh,	8.40	Weldon,	[illegible]
Mill Brook,	8:55	Midway,	[illegible]
Neuse,	9.06	Gaston,	[illegible]
Forestville,	9.22	Summit,	[illegible]
Wake,	9.26	Littleton,	[illegible]
Youngsville,	9.37	Brown's,	[illegible]
Franklinton,	9.56	Macon,	[illegible]
Kittrells,	10.20	Warrenton,	[illegible]
Henderson,	10.42	Ridgeway,	[illegible]
Middleburg,	10.58	Junction,	[illegible]
Junction,	11.10	Middleburg,	[illegible]
Ridgeway,	11.19	Henderson,	[illegible]
Warrenton,	11.33	Kittrells,	[illegible]
Macon,	11.46	Franklinton,	[illegible]
Brown's,	11.59	Youngsville,	[illegible]
Littleton,	P. M. 12.13	Wake,	[illegible]
Summit,	12.29	Forestville,	[illegible]
Gaston,	12.38	Neuse,	[illegible]
Midway,	12.54	Mill Brook,	[illegible]
Arrive—		Arrive—	
Weldon,	1.10	Raleigh,	[illegible]

JOHN C. WINDER,
Sup't R. & G. and R. & A. A. Railroads.

Petersburg Railroad Company,

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT,
PETERSBURG, Va.

Schedule of Trains, to take effect June [illegible]

GOING SOUTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS

Leave Petersburg daily at..... [illegible]
Arrive at Weldon at..... [illegible]

FREIGHT TRAINS, WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Sunday) at..... [illegible]
Arrive at Petersburg at..... [illegible]

GOING NORTH.

NEW YORK EXPRESS.

Leave Weldon daily at..... [illegible]
Arrive at Petersburg at..... [illegible]

FREIGHT WITH PASSENGER COACH ATTACHED.

Leave Weldon daily (except Monday) at..... [illegible]
Arrive at Petersburg at..... [illegible]

First-class coaches will run through between Wilmington and Washington, and sleeping cars on night and day trains. Sleeping car berths can be had for one dollar from Richmond to Baltimore. No change of cars.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Southern points and baggage checked through.

W. J. BROWN,
Dispatcher of Trans

R. M. SULLY,
je25-tf. General Superintendent.

Reduced Passenger Rates

VIA

THE PIEDMONT AIR LINE.

On and after this date Round Trip Tickets will be sold from Raleigh to Richmond and return for $10, good for thirty days. Raleigh to Washington and return $14.50, good until November 1st, 1880. Passengers leaving